The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1867. NO. 176.

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

Tuesday Evening, March 5, 1867.

To the Voters of the 49th. Senatorial District of N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2d. 1867.

Fellow Citizens:—As the legislation (for this session, at least,) is about finished, I desire to address you a short letter, not having time to write you at length. We have been in session about forty days and passed between one and two hundred laws. The greater portion of them are of a local or private nature; their effect upon the interest of the country can only be known by the unerring test of experience. Our object was to accomplish good, and, to that end, many corporations were granted, with the view of inviting capital to the State, and to aid the different railroads of the State to carry on their works to completion. But, unfortunately to the interests of all the Railroads, we failed to make any provision to meet the interest on the bonds of the State, which I greatly fear, will defeat that great, and desirable object, (the completion of the roads at an early day,) and may prove ruinous to the credit of the State. The scarcity of money, and inability of the people to bear the amount of taxation necessary to meet the interest on the public debt at this time, together with the threatening attitude of the Congress of the U. S. towards us, is about all the reasonable excuse we have to offer you for not sustaining the credit of your State. Having lost everything in the war, the majority of the Legislature decides that we are not able to pay the debt now. And for the same reasons we have passed a stay law, extending the collection of debts one year longer than provided for in the old stay law. And for the same reason the House of Commons refused to passed the bill establishing a Penitentiary for the State. I regarded that measure as an absolute necessity, and succeeded in convincing the Senate that it was so,—and it passed that body by a large majority, but failed to pass the house. The bill provided for its ratification by the people before it was to become a law.

The Revenue tax bill is about the same as last year, except that the poll tax is reduced to fifty cents, and the tax is taken entirely off of brandy, so far as this State is concerned. The tax on whiskey is the same as last year. The people in our part of the State have no right to complain of an equal taxation in this bill; it bears quite as heavily on all other sections of the State as it does on the west.

Let me again bear testimony to the good behavior of Western members. I have heard no charge of drunkenness against a single member West of the Blue Ridge. The captions of the different acts of Assembly will probably accompany this letter, which will give you an idea of the legislation perfected this session,—hoping that the acts themselves will soon be published and furnished to the different counties.

The appeals of the people for relief, in the way of a stay law or to stop the courts and magistrates from acting on debts, was so pressing, that the Legislature could not well resist them; so much so that we have perhaps exercised a doubtful power, and one that the Supreme Court may, at its next sitting, decide unconstitutional. But, in that event, the Legislature may pass another at its next session, which meets the 3rd. Monday in August. My advice, therefore, to all my friends, both debtor and creditor, is to compromise all their old debts on amicable terms, justly and fairly to both parties, neither exacting too much. There are many hard cases both ways; each can judge better what his neighbor can afford to do than legislators or courts either can decide on general principles, as they have to do, when decided by them.

It is of the utmost importance that we agree among ourselves. The Southern States are reaping the fruits of an unfortunate (and I might say, without intending offence, a foolish) war, and the furnace of our afflictions is being heated seven times hotter by a crazy and fanatic Congress, who will likely over-ride the President and will assuredly neutralize the powers of the Supreme Court, thereby destroying all the hopes we ever had of final justice. Twelve months ago, I became convinced that the Congress did not intend that we should be restored to our equal representation until after the next Presidential election, unless they could have some assurance that the States would vote the Republican ticket in that election. I am still convinced that they still adhere to the same determination, but did not think they would disregard the Constitution of the United States to the extent of entirely over-riding both the executive and judicial departments of the government. But I am pained to inform you that the Congress has passed a law placing the Southern States under a military government, with the authority to call conventions, form new constitutions and submit them to Congress for their ratification or rejection. And that all persons excluded from holding office, under the 3rd article of the Howard amendment, shall be excluded both from office and the ballot box, and that all male negroes 21 years old shall be allowed to vote and hold office in said Provisional or Military governments as well as be members of the Convention or Congress; and that after these things are done, the States may be restored and entitled to representation, *provided* the Constitution be approved by Congress, and the members sent to Congress can take the test oath. It will not make our condition more tolerable, when I inform you that these things are being forced on us in compliance with the petition and solicitations of hundreds and thousands of our own fellow citizens, praying the Congress to inflict these things upon us, as they represent, for the protection of Union men of both colors, whose life and property they represent to be unsafe in the Southern States. I have declared, on all occasions, that the charge was a foul slander on our people. I claim to be a Union man of the original pane, when it took some moral courage to be a Union man, and I declare I have never known the life or property of either endangered on account of loyalty since the surrender. It does not require as much moral courage to be a Union man now as it did during the rebellion; hence so much noise about it by men who were scarcely known to be Union men then. But let us forgive, and, if possible, forget the past, and in the future live like brothers.

But, fellow citizens, things are traveling with such rapidity to (as I fear) our destruction, that I am unable to advise for the best, but rather ask of you what is to be done? I had hoped that the President's veto would have been received, and this letter has been postponed to the last hour for that purpose; but it has not been received. Were I to advise, it would be to do whatever the President advised us to do, provided we could afford to do it. There are some things that conscientious, honorable men cannot afford to do voluntarily. But President Johnson is our real friend, and would not advise us wrong, knowingly. It is easy to see the intention and policy of those who are seeking our injury. Their plan is to call a Convention by primary meetings through a secret organization, without any authority or form of law, procure the negro vote for delegates to a Convention, disfranchise the remainder of the white people who will not join them, and have their new government recognized by the military authority,—then take things their own way generally, without once stopping to think what a condition things would soon be in when two-thirds of the voters were black and uneducated. I would beg of those who are endeavoring to force that thing upon us, more especially if they live among us and have families, for conscience sake, if all the black people vote, let all the white vote too. Is it not easier to make a loyal man out of a rebel than to make a white man out of a black one? or easier to make loyal people out of rebel's children, than to make white people out of black people's children?

I hope these things will be pondered well by all parties, and be decided with judgment and reason, and not passion.

Respectfully yours,
L. S. GASH.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R.;" Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, c
Orris S Ferry, r

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, r
Cornelius Cole, r

DELAWARE.
Geo Read Riddle, c
Willard Saulsbury, c

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, r
Vacancy.

INDIANA.
Thos A Hendricks, c
Lyman Trumbull, r

IOWA.
James W Grimes, r
James Harlan, r

KANSAS.
Vacancy
Do

MAINE.
Lott M Morrill, r
W P Fessenden, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Chas Sumner, r
Henry Wilson, r

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, c
Vacancy

MISSOURI.
John B Henderson, r
C D Drake, r

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, r
Jacob M Howard, r

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie, c
Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.
Alex Ramsay, r
Dan'l S Norton, c

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H Cragin, r
Jas W Patterson, r

NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, r
Roscoe Conkling, r

NEW JERSEY.
A G Cattell, r
F T Frelinghuysen, r

NEVADA.
Wm M Stewart, r
Vacancy

OHIO.
Benj. F Wade, r
John Sherman, r

OREGON.
Geo H Williams, r
Henry W Corbett, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chas R Buckalew, c
Simon Cameron, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Wm Sprague, r
Henry B Anthony r

TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, r
J S Patterson, c

VERMONT.
Geo F Edmunds, r
Simon Cameron, r

WISCONSIN.
Jas. B. Doolittle, c
Vacancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, r
Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Taber, c
2 Demas Barnes, c
3 Wm E Robinson, c
4 John Fox, c
5 John Morrissey, c
6 Thos E Stewart, c
7 John W Chanler, c
8 James Brooks, c
9 Fernando Wood, c
10 Wm H Robertson, r
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r
12 John H Ketcham, r
13 Thos Cornell, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c
15 J A Griswold, r
16 Orange Ferriss, r
17 C T Hulburd, r
18 James M Marvin, r
19 Wm C Fields, r
20 A H Laflin, r
21 Roscoe Conkling, r
22 J C Churchill, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r
24 T M Pomeroy, r
25 Wm H Kelsey, r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r
27 Hamilton Ward, r
28 Lewis Selye, r
29 Burt Van Horn, r
30 J M Humphrey, c
31 H Van Aernam, r

DELAWARE.
John Nicholson, c

ILLINOIS.
1 N B Judd, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r
3 E B Washburne, r
4 A C Harding, r
5 E C Ingersoll, r
6 Burton C Cook, r
7 H P H Bromwell, r
8 Shelby M'Cullom, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c
10 A G Burr, c
11 Sam'l Marshall, c
12 John Baker, r
13 G B Baum, r
At large, J A Logan, r

INDIANA.
1 Wm E Niblack, c
2 Michael C Kerr, c
3 M C Hunter, r
4 Wm S Holman, c
5 Geo W Julian, r
6 John Coburn, r
7 H D Washburne, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Wm Williams, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r

IOWA.
1 James F Wilson, r
2 Hiram Price, r
3 Wm B Allison, r
4 W M Loughridge, r
5 G M Dodge, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r

KANSAS.
Sidney Clark, r

MAINE.
1 John Lynch, r
2 Sidney Perham, r
3 James G Blaine, r
4 John A Peters, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thos D Eliot, r
2 Oakes Ames, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r
5 Benj. F. Butler, r
6 Nat P Banks, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r
8 John B Baldwin, r
9 W B Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r

MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough, c
2 S Arthur, c
3 C E Phelps, c
4 Francis Thomas, r
5 Frederick Stone, c

MISSOURI.
1 Wm A Pile, r
2 C A Newcomb, r
3 Thos E Noell, c
4 J J Gravelly, r
5 J W McClurg, r
6 R T Van Horn, r
7 Benj F Loan, r
8 J F Benjamin, r
9 G W Anderson, r

MICHIGAN.
1 Fer C Beaman, r
2 Chas Upson, r
3 Austin Blair, r
4 Thos W Ferry, r
5 R E Trowbridge, r
6 John F Driggs, r

MINNESOTA.
1 Wm Windom, r
2 Ignatius Donnelly, r

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore, r
2 Wm A Newell, r
3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
4 John Hill, r
5 G A Halsey, r

NEVADA.
Delos R Ashley, r

OHIO.
1 Benj Eggleston, r
2 R B Hayes, r
3 Robt C Schenck, r
4 Wm Lawrence, r
5 Wm H Mungen, c
6 R W Clark, r
7 Saml Shellabarger, r
8 C S Hamilton, r
9 Ralph P Buckland, r
10 James M Ashley, r
11 John T Wilson, r
12 P Van Trump, c
13 G W Morgan, c
14 Martin Welker, r
15 Tobias A Plants, r
16 John A Bingham, r
17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
18 Rufus P Spalding, r
19 James A Garfield, r

OREGON.
J D H Henderson, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Samuel J Randall, c
2 Charles O'Neill, r
3 Leonard Myers, r
4 W D Kelley, r
5 Caleb N Taylor, r
6 D Markely Boyer, c
7 John M Broomall, r
8 Lawrence Getz, c
9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
10 Henry L Cake, r
11 D M Van Auken, c
12 Charles Dennison, c
13 Ulysses F Mercer, r
14 Geo F Miller, r
15 A J Goldsbrenner, c
16 Wm H Koontz, r
17 Daniel S Morrell, r
18 Stephen F Wilson, r
19 G W Schofield, r
20 Darwin A Finney, r
21 John Covode, r
22 J K Moorhead, r
23 Thomas Williams, r
24 G V Lawrence, r

VERMONT.
1 F E Woodbridge, r
2 Luke Poland, r
3 W C Smith, r

WISCONSIN.
1 Halbert E Paine, r
2 Benj F Hopkins, r
3 Amasa Cobb, r
4 Chas A Eldridge, c
5 Philetus Sawyer, r
6 C C Washburne, r

WEST VIRGINIA.
1 C D Hubbard, r
2 Benj M Kitchen, r
3 Daniel Polsley, r

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

U. S. Judiciary.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, D S Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks: District Attorney, D H Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R Goodloe.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina--Session 1866-'67.

SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K Speed
2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Ferebee
3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey
4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer
5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards
6th district—Hertford—James Barnes
7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw
8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore
9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins
10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark
11th district—Pitt—C Perkins
12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass
13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly
14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce
15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward
16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall
17th district—Duplin—Isaac B Kelly
18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge
19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd
20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean
21st district—Sampson—John C Williams
22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson
23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Snead
24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones
25th district—Nash—L N B Battle
26th district—Franklin—Washington Harris
27th district—Warren—F A Thornton
28th district—Granville—John Bullock
29th district—Person—John W Cunningham
30th district—Orange—John Berry
31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robins.
32d district—Chatham—R B Paschall
33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson
34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae
35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington
36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams
37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown
38th district—Rockingham—U Hand
39th district—Mecklenburg—J H Wilson
40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr *Marshall*
41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston
42d district—Davidson—J M Leach
43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E *Matthews*
44th district—Ashe, Surry &c.,—A C Cowles
45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill
46th district—Burke, &c.,—T C Avery
47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—*M L McCorkle*
48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland—C L Harris
49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash
50th district—Haywood, *Macon*, &c., J R Love, Jr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall
Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill
Alexander—Dr J H Carson
Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd
Beaufort—Henry Harding, C *M* Gorham
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, J W Beasley
Bladen—J A Richardson
Brunswick—D C Allen
Buncombe—Montraville Patton
Burke—John Sudderth
Cabarrus—J *M* Long
Caldwell—James C Harper
Camden—W G *Morrissey*
Carteret—J M Perry
Caswell—Philip Hodnett, Wm Long
Catawba—W P Reinhardt
Chatham—G Moore, G May, and Thos W Womble
Chowan—R D Simpson
Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham
Columbus—Dr J *M* McGougan
Craven—S W Chadwick and A G Latham
Cumberland—W McL McKay and T S Lutterloh
Currituck—W G Cranberry
Cherokee—Mr Davidson
Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith
Davidson—C F Lowe, Dr J H Shelton
Davie—J H Clements
Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard
Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis
Forsyth—P A Wilson and E B Teague
Gates—Dr W H Lee
Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.
Greene—F H Rountree
Guilford—W R Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston
Gaston—D A Jenkins, W H Lee
Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel
Harnett—Dr B C Williams
Haywood—Green Garrett
Hertford—Dr G C Moore
Hyde—Tilman Farrow
Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe
Iredell—J A Rosebro and J H Stevenson
Johnston—Perry Godwin and B R Hinnant
Jones—Jacob S Scott
Jackson—Thaddeus D Bryson
Lenoir—R F Bright
Lincoln—Dr *M* L Brown
Martin—Abner S Williams
McDowell—James Neal
Mecklenburg—R D Whitley and J M Hutchison.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan
Moore—Wm *M* Black
Macon—W G Crawford
Madison—N Kelsey
Nash—Jonathan *M* Stone
New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W McClammy
Northampton—R B Peebles and E A Martin
Onslow—A J Murrill
Orange—W W Guess, S D Umsted
Pasquotank—J B Jones
Perquimans—Thomas Wilson
Person—W A Bradsher
Pitt—W B Williams, John Galloway
Randolph—E T Blair and Joel Ashworth
Richmond—Peter McRae
Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford
Robeson—Rory McNair and J A McArthur
Rockingham—J Holderby and R B Henderson
Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin
Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry
Stokes—Silas Westmoreland
Surry—Harrison *M* Waugh
Stanly—L C Morton
Tyrrell—W W Walker.
Union—Jonathan Trull
Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Russ, Robt S Perry.
Warren—John R Turnbull, B M Collins
Washington—Charles Latham
Watauga—William Horton
Wayne—J H Everett and G C Garris
Wilkes—P Horton and Dr Tyre York
Yadkin—T *M* Vestal
Yancey and Mitchell—Mr Williams

BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTUMENTS, &C.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVING FROM THE NORTH A LARGE supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS,

Inks, Pens and Fancy articles. All cheap for the times. Call and see.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 23-2wood

JUST ARRIVED,
INKS! INKS!! INKS!!!

In Bottles of various size—best quality.

ALSO,

Blank Books, and a great variety of School Books.

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 25-170-tf

GARDEN SEEDS—LANDRETH'S BEST, fresh and Genuine at
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 21-166-tf

AGENT OF FAYETTEVILLE INSURANCE COMPANY, L BRANSON, at
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Feb 21-166-tf

FOR RENT.

THE Office formerly owned by J. K. Marriott and lately used as a Store, is for rent for the balance of this year.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb 26-171-tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE YOUNG HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, works well in Harness, well grown.

R. K. FERRELL.
mar 1-174-1w

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR TRADE.

SPRING 1867.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY,

75 Pieces Spring and Summer Calicoes,
10 " 10-4 x 11-4 Bleached Sheeting,
50 " Bleached Shirtings ¾ to 4-4 standard brands, at lowest prices.
5 Bales 4-4 Brown Sheetings,
Real Swiss Muslins and Tarltans,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

4-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND COCOA Mattings.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

50,000 LBS. OF PURE, CLEAN, PURE Ice from fresh running streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb 26-171-tf

200 PR. MILES GOAT BOOTS, KID AND Congress Gaiters for Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Feb 25-170-tf

"Just a Step or two Ahead"

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS,

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin,
7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "

ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,

Just received at

GEO. T. COOKE'S,
Cheap Store.
Feb 26-171-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR
LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN
AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN
AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO,
No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Dec 20-tf

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

	Brown Shirting	12c	cents per yard.
	do.	16	" " "
4-4	" " heavy	20	" " "
5-4	" Sheeting "	25	" " "
	Arctic Bleaching,	15	" " "
	Willow Bridge do.	20,	" " "
4-4	Pembroke "	25	" " "
4-4	Lewiston "	25	" " "
4-4	Hanover extra "	32½	" " "

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

	white all wool Flannel	45	cents per yard.
	" " " " fine	60	" " "
4-4	" " " "	75	" " "
4-4	" " " Extra fine Flannel	$1 00	
4-4	" all wool ext. heavy Shaker Flannel	$1,00	per yard.

Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Fall and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,
No. 16, Fayetteville, str.
Feb 9-157-tf

JEWELERY SILVER WARE, &C.

WM. H. THOMPSON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

24 Fayetteville Street, 24

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS just returned from the North and opened at his old stand, a splendid variety of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

with all articles usually found in his line. Repairing done neatly and with dispatch by his own hands.

Feb 25-170-3m

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-tf

SITUATION WANTED.

TWO SISTERS WANT SITUATIONS AS teachers. One is competent to teach English and the rudiments of French; the other is competent to teach English, Music on Piano, and the rudiments of French.

References given and required.

Address
Miss Y
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 5-153-1w*

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Demulcent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb 11-159-tf

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUano to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb. 14—161-tf

WANTED.

$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb 4-152-tf

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay,

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb 1-150-tf

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb. 14—161-tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands—all grades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb 23-169-tf

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb 8-156-tf

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

150 bushels, Selected Seed Oats—very Choice, 100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
Feb 22-168-tf

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Longhandled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
25 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
20 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROB'T ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

50 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
30 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
50 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. B. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper,
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Prs. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery *at Cost.*

Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.

A fine article of Bacon always on hand.—Also, Clagetts' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.

Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey. All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy, Groceries generally very cheap for cash.

Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
Feb 13-tf

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " Old Rye "
2 " Old Monongahela * * * * Whiskey.
2 " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon kegs pure French Brandies and Gins, In Store,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

600 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
200 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
50 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
mar 1-174-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano,
20 " Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime
10 Tons Ford's Fertilizer.

The above are all Standard manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Feb 25-170-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

MOLASSES, MOLASSES, MOLASSES.

25 [illegible] NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES Arriving this day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight &c., added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Feb 26-171-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A lot of Counter and Platform Scales.

At
BRIGGS & DODD'S.
Feb 25-170-2

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE.

FOR Farmers, Lawyers and Magistrates. Call and get a copy. Price $5.

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Jan 26-145-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
Feb 15-162-3m

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS.

Sold by the Trade Generally.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

200,000 furnished the U. S. Government.

ARMY REVOLVER,	44-100 in. Calibre,
NAVY REVOLVER,	36-100 in. Calibre,
BELT REVOLVER,	Navy Size Calibre,
POLICE REVOLVER,	Navy Size Calibre,
NEW POCKET REVOLVER,	31-100 in Calibre,
POCKET REVOLVER, (Rider's pt.)	31-100 in Calibre,
REPEATING PISTOL, (Elliot pt.)	No 22 & 32 Cartr'ge,
VEST POCKET PISTOL,	No. 22, 30, 32 and 41 Cartr'ge,
GUN CANE,	No. 22 and 32 Cartridge,
BREECH LOADING RIFLE, (Beals')	No. 32, & 38,
REVOLVING RIFLE,	36 and 44-100 in Calibre,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

MOORE & NICHOLS,	New York
WM. READ & SON,	Boston
JOS. C GRUBB, & Co.	Philadelphia
POULTNEY & TRIMBLE.	Baltimore
HENRY FOLSOM & Co	New Orleans
JOHNSON, SPENCER & Co	Chicago
L. M. RUMSEY & Co.	St. Louis
ALBERT E. CRANE,	San Francisco

Feb 16-163-3m*

LIGHT HOUSE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL ★ 120 MAIDEN-LANE ★ New-York

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEBRATED Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it SUPERIOR TO ANY BURNING OIL IN USE. It is Non-Explosive. Free from Grease. It will not grease the hands. It will not soil or grease the clothing. It is more brilliant than Gas. It produces a soft and beautiful light. It is not so trying to the eyes. It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by adopting our

LIGHT HOUSE OR RACTCHET BURNERS.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE OIL

now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE, this Oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial.

We have on hand a large stock of

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.,

and can supply the trade on liberal terms.

First Premium Awarded at the Louisiana State Fair held in New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to 27th, 1866, against all Competitors.

H. D. NORRELL, Gen'l Agent,
120 Maiden Lane, New York.
Feb 15-162-3m

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N.C., JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 24, Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Aug. 23-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY.

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice.—Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20-6m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MY property in Louisburg is now vacated.—The residence is of the first class in the village. There are six good rooms in the house and two good offices on the yard—all in apple-pie order. The lot adjoins the Male Academy grove on the North and almost in front of the Female College. The Houses are almost new, gardens excellent, orchards and vines choice and shrubbery tasteful—all under good fencing. Cribs, Stables, and lot new.

TERMS: could be made easy to a responsible and punctual purchaser. There are thirteen acres attached.

THOS. K. THOMAS.
Feb 26-171-1w

MULES STOLEN, $100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN JOHNSTON County on Monday night the 28th. inst., four MULES, 1 horse mule, mouse colored, 3 mare mules color, black, sorrel and mouse color. The two latter bought from the Government and branded. I will pay the above reward for their recovery. Address,

J. W. B. WATSON,
Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 1-150-tf

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATION 1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Feb 26-170-2m*

W. H. CHEEK,

LATE OF WARREN COUNTY, N. C. WITH

GRIFFIN, BRO., & CO.

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

105 LOMBARD STREET,
Baltimore.

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, and other country produce.

Peruvian Guano, direct from the Government Agent, and all other kinds of Fertilizers, at the manufacturers prices furnished for cash or on consignment of cotton.

Jan 31-149-2m

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS,

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Feb 1-150-tf
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS,

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Feb 1-150-tf
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIBLICAL RECORDER

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country.

Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 5—tf

EQUITY NOTICE.

LUCY HERVY BY HER NEXT FRIEND [illegible], *against* JOHN HERVY AND [illegible].

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly Sentinel," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of the petition, and that unless he [illegible] of said Court and answer, [illegible] to the petition, the same will be [illegible] to him.

[illegible]
Feb 2-151-6w

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1,00
For two months,	2,00
Three months,	2,50
Six months,	5,00
One year,	10,00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year,	3,00
" " six months,	1,50

DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES,
EDITORS.

Tuesday Evening, March 5, 1867.

The President's Veto Message.

This admirable document, the best in every way that has emanated from the Executive Department of the government, will be read by every honest and law abiding citizen with the greatest interest. Everything conspires to invest it with historic import. It is, we fear, as the Richmond *Examiner* remarks, the funeral oration of the Republic,—perhaps the official valedictory of the President; and its warnings should be indelibly engraven upon the hearts of freemen everywhere.

Our Enlargement.

In compliance with the promise heretofore made to our patrons, we present the *Sentinel* to them, to-day, in an enlarged and improved form. This has demanded considerable outlay, at what may be, perhaps, justly regarded as an inauspicious time; but, it is our desire to make the *Sentinel*, in all respects, the equal of any of its cotemporaries, and we trust that our efforts in that direction will not be unappreciated.

As soon as we shall have somewhat recovered from the confusion incidental to the change we have made, and shall have brought up the slight arrears of legislative matter on hand, we shall endeavor to make the *Sentinel* a full and reliable vehicle for the news of the day. We design to make it, in the most expressive sense of that term, a *newspaper*.

Judge Barnes' Opinion.

The President's Veto Message crowds out, to-day, the opinion of Judge Barnes on the invalidity of the stay law recently passed by the Legislature. Our readers are aware that we do not believe in any stay law, either as constitutional or of any real utility, but evil and only evil in the long run. Yet, as the public mind, and the creditor class especially, acquiesced in the Convention stay law, we were in hopes that it would answer the ends proposed, without change. The Legislature, coming fresher from the people and being confident that the condition of the people rendered a modification of it absolutely necessary to save them from immediate ruin, passed the recent stay law. We should have been glad if the creditor class would have acquiesced in this change in the stay law, also. It appears, however, that this is not the case. At the recent term of Martin Superior Court, Judge Barnes presiding, the validity of the new stay law was pressed upon him, and he was compelled to meet the case, and he has done so, honestly and promptly. The constitutionality of the stay law, Judge Barnes does not touch. He argues its invalidity, admitting, as decreed by the Supreme Court, that the recent State Convention was a valid body with plenary powers to pass any ordinances it thought proper, and had the right to restrict the powers of the Legislature, and to prohibit it from altering or amending any of its ordinances it might decree. Hence, the Judge concludes that the new stay law is invalid.

We learn that Judge Fowle has taken the same position on his circuit, and we presume all the Judges will take the same view.

The Adjournment.

The Legislature adjourned at six o'clock, A. M., on Monday. We do not deem it necessary to give the proceedings of Saturday afternoon and Monday morning in full, as all of the perfected legislation will appear in the Captions of Acts, which we publish to-day.

The last session of the Assembly was a long and laborious one. Whatever may be said of the character of its legislation, of which we may have occasion to speak from time to time, there can be no question that it was one of the most earnest and hard working bodies that ever assembled in the Capitol. It will be observed, by reference to the list of Captions, that two hundred and sixty-eight private and public acts and seventy-five resolutions were passed at the two sessions.

IN THE Ohio House, last Tuesday, a resolution to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution was lost, after a lengthy debate, by a vote of 26 Yeas to 50 Nays.

The New York Assembly, on Wednesday, voted down a proposition to let negroes in that State vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

This is a brilliant commentary upon the efforts of the Ohio and New York representatives in Congress to establish negro equality in the South. Both white men and black can see from this action, that it is neither regard for the latter, nor respect for his rights, which prompts them to insist upon negro suffrage in the South, but simply to degrade and humiliate the South and increase their own political power.

Senator Wade to be Vice-President.

The Radical members of the Senate held a caucus on Friday morning last, to nominate a candidate for President of the Senate, to succeed Mr. Foster. The vote on the first ballot stood 22 for Mr. Wade, 7 for Mr. Fessenden, and 9 scattering. Mr. Wade was then unanimously declared the nominee, and on yesterday was formally elected. The President of the Senate is *ex-officio* Vice-President of the United States, and, in the event of the death or removal of the President would fill the vacancy until an election. The pending move for an impeachment of the President gives unusual importance to the action of Friday's caucus.

[illegible] Pierpoint has convened the Legislature of Virginia in extra session.

Mr. Speaker McAden.

We have the pleasure of presenting below the valedictory remarks of Mr. Speaker McAden, in response to the complimentary resolution adopted by the House on Saturday. The unanimous tribute of the Commons to Mr. McAden was sincere and well-merited. He presided with rare ability, fairness and efficiency, and to him is due much of the credit for the remarkable facility with which the public business was dispatched:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—When I say that I return to you my sincere thanks for the kindness just shown me, by the unanimous passage of the Resolution, thanking me for the manner in which I have discharged my duties, as your presiding officer, I but feebly express the emotions of my heart. It was a high, and a distinguished honor, for one of my age, and want of experience, to be called to preside over your deliberations. I can assure you, that I duly appreciate your public acknowledgement of the manner in which I have fulfilled the trust. As I have reason to believe, it is no idle compliment, but a genuine expression of your partiality,—a partiality that has made my duties, during the whole session, never arduous, but always pleasant,—a partiality that has always been

"To my faults a little blind,
To my virtues ever kind"

I would not do justice you, gentlemen, should I fail to say, that your deliberations have been marked by a better observance of the rules of your House, by more kindness towards your presiding officer, and by greater courtesy towards each other, than have often characterized the deliberations of *any* Legislative body. As an evidence of this, during the whole session nothing has occurred to wound the feelings of any one. In after years, I shall always recur to the days we have passed together as the most agreeable era of my life.

We are soon to separate and return to the people; and, if we have not accomplished all that could be done to alleviate the sufferings of our constituents, I can testify that it has not been from want of will to do so, but from the anomalous condition of our country, requiring more than the skill of man to bring order out of the chaos.

Perhaps it will not be inappropriate to allude to our national affairs, which have been so long shrouded in gloom. We cannot, and *should not*, shut our eyes to the fact, that we are on the eve of great political revolutions, and as representatives of the people, as persons who have, perhaps, the weal or woe of our people in our hands, it becomes us to try to act up to the emergency, recognizing, as we must, the situation of affairs, and taking things, not as we would have them, *but as they are*,—being controlled not by our individual impulses, but by that lofty patriotism which would induce us, if need be, to sacrifice *ourselves* for our country's good.—And may God, in his mercy, so direct our every action, that good *may* come out of the cup of degradation now presented to our lips! The political horizon is darker than ever before to the patriot, who loves Constitutional liberty,—the great *magna charta* of our country. God grant that that darkness which now overshadows it may be but the darkness which precedes the coming morn, and that we may soon be a *united people*, under the protecting shield of the Constitution, and that all the bitterness of the past may be forgotten in the common glory of the future!

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the many favors you have shown me, and thanking the officers of the House for the aid they have always cheerfully given me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

MR. BERRY'S REMARKS.—The remarks of Mr. Berry, of Orange, in the Senate, on levying a tax to pay the interest on the State debt, will appear on Thursday next.

MR. GASH'S ADDRESS.—The address of Mr. Gash, the excellent Senator from the 49th Senatorial District, to his constituents, will be found on the first page of this issue.

BURGLARY.—The door of the store of Mr. E. A. Whitaker was broken open on last night and some forty or fifty dollars worth of goods stolen.

Governor Swann's Message of Declination.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Governor Swann to day sent a message to the Legislature declining the United States' Senatorship for six years from the 4th Instant, to which he was recently elected. He says the honor had been conferred on him without solicitation or agency on his part, and it was his intention to accept the office; but he has been visited by so many and such urgent appeals from the representative men of the State that he did not feel at liberty to consult any individual preferences of his own. He had no motive of personal ambition that could for a moment influence him to disregard his paramount obligations to his State. With some further explanation, he declines senatorial honors, and announces his adherence to the gubernatorial chair.

Admiral Semmes has taken charge of the Memphis *Bulletin*, and General Albert Pike of the Memphis *Appeal*.

Memphis is now the most flourishing city in the South, and does well to summon the best ability she can command, to control her press.

Belle Boyd, whose eventful and romantic career during the war and since, has been a prolific theme of song and story, and given her a world-wide reputation, arrived here last week on a visit to her mother.—*Martinsburg New Era*

A correspondent of the New York *Express* says: "Certain Radical politicians have attempted to convey the impression that Grant endorsed the military government bill. I *know* that such is not the case. He distinctly told a member of Congress that he did not approve it, but having nothing to do with such matters, he would not express his opinion on the subject in any public manner."

Rev. Dr. Cummings has just published a new work entitled, "The Last Warning," in which it is confidently asserted that the world will certainly come to an end before the first of January next. In connection with this prediction, we call to mind that the Doctor, a few months since, leased a dwelling house for ten years. Faith without works is dead.

A friend of Forney says that he "grew like a rough oak among storms and whirlwinds." Prentice says: "Never mind, Forney, you'll probably be a hot-house plant in the next world."

Mr. J. D. B. DeBow, editor of *De Bow's Review*, whose death was announced yesterday, was born in Charleston, in 1820. He died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on the 27th inst. He had long been in poor health.—He was a very industrious and able man, with a peculiar talent and aptitude for statistics.

The cotton crop of last season, although generally pronounced a failure, is valued by one of the most competent business men in the South at two hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 40TH. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The House proceeded to the election of officers after the adjournment of the 39th Congress.

The Republicans nominated Mr. Colfax, who received 127 votes.

The Democrats nominated S. S. Marshall, who received 30 votes.

Mr. Brooks referred to the fact that seventeen States were unrepresented, of which number seven were of the original "thirteen," and presented a protest of the Democrats against further proceedings.

The Clerk refused to receive the protest.

Mr. Colfax resumed his seat and the members were sworn in.

The Speaker announced that the President had signed, within the legal time, all the bills passed within ten days, except that appropriating $30,000 to the Paris Exposition, which was not engrossed.

A protest accompanied the army appropriation bill to the following effect: "There are provisions in the act to which I must call attention. The Second Section contains provisions, virtually, in certain cases, depriving the President of his constitutional functions as Commander in Chief of the Army.

The Sixth Section denies to certain States of the Union, the constitutional right to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

These provisions are out of place, in the appropriation bill. He was compelled to defeat the necessary appropriations if he withheld his signature. And he signed it with his protest against the provisions named."

The rules of the last House were adopted, except during this week, when it shall be in order to suspend them. Carried, 120 to 30.

In the Senate Mr. Wade was conducted to the Chair. Forney is Secretary. Adjourned.

It is not probable that the President will send in his formal message to Congress before to-morrow. It will be very brief.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Mar. 4.

Stocks excited, a trifle lower. Gold 1,38.—5 20's 1,10¼.

Cotton dull and declining; sales of 800 bales at 31@31½.

Flour better. Southern 10,20@16,25.

Corn advanced, mixed Western 1,07.

Pork firm 20¼.

Lard and Whiskey quiet.

Sugar firm.

Coffee firm.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

Flour steady. Corn good demand, White $102. Cotton quiet 31. Coffee firm. Sugars steady.—Whiskey dull.

MEETING IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, March 4.

At a large public meeting held to consider the condition of the country, resolutions approving the terms of Sherman's bill and the course recommended by Gov. Brown were rejected. The meeting then divided. The minority will hold a meeting to-night. The majority reorganized and passed resolutions counselling quiet submission, and characterizing the bill as hard and unjust, and approving the noble course of President Johnson. The Southern people should not barter their manhood and honor by accepting the terms recommended by the Southern Governors, and should take steps to test the constitutionality of the bill.

PROPOSED MEETING IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, March 4.

Meetings have been called to consider Gov. Brown's recommendation. Opinion is much divided. The press is greatly agitated; three or four papers favor the proposition, but a majority are strongly opposed to it. The anxiety is very great.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The increased tariff on wool includes all woolen fabrics.

There is considerable excitement about the misapprehensions regarding the signing of bills. It appears that the officer was too modest to disturb the proceedings of the House and laid them gently on the table. The bankrupt bill is a law with others.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOOKING AFTER HER BRIGADIER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The *Herald's* special says that a delegation from South Carolina are already here conferring with the President relative to the Brigadier.

THE IMPEACHMENT—NEGROES CLAIM THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Congress will push the impeachment investigations.

The negroes in Alexandria claim the right to vote in to-day's municipal election, under Sherman's bill.

The *Chronicle* urges them to vote, and threatens those who, by violence or mistaken apprehension of the law, prevent them. The election commissioners have sent delegates here to consult the authorities.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 5.

Cotton dull; 31@31½ for middling uplands. Gold $1,37¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.

Cotton declined ⅛d since yesterday. Middling uplands 13½.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says: "It strikes us that the Southern people ought to vigorously be doing nothing in a political way at present, and everything in a manufacturing and agricultural way."

The New Telegraph Cable between Florida and Cuba is soon to be constructed.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a resolution to adopt the gold standard in the payment of members.

BUILDERS MATERIALS.

AMERICAN and English Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Iron, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Glass, Putty, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, House Bells, Sash Weights, Paper Hangings and a general stock of Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Newbern, N. C.
Jan 25-144-1t

FARMERS MACHINERY.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL Machines needed by the Farmer and Planter. Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Corn Mills, Cider Mills, H. L. Emery and Son's Universal Cotton Gin and Condenser, Horse Powers, Cotton and Hay Presses, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Iron and Steel of all kinds, at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
Hardware Store,
Newbern N. C.
Jan 28-146-1t

EQUITY NOTICE.

LUCY HERVY BY HER NEXT FRIEND LAWRENCE BATTLE, *against* JOHN HERVY AND HENRY J. HERVY.

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly Sentinel," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.]

JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.
Feb 2-131-w6w

DIED.

At his residence in Lafayette Co., Miss., Oct. 21st. 1866, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, Senr. formerly of Granville County in this State, 89 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICES

50 LBS., ZEPHYR AT 25 CT., PER OUNCE, AT M. ROSENBAUM'S.

A FINE LOT OF LADIES FURS 25 PER cent less than cost, at
M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

2 CASES GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF Boots warranted hand sewed, at $5.00 a pair. At, M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

500 PAIRS LADIES SEWED SHOES AT $1.50 a pair at,
M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Feb 9-157-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of the Omnibus, Baggage Wagon and four fine Horses, Harness and other articles belonging to the Exchange Hotel, has been postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Market.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
mar 5 176-td

FOR RENT.

A Small house with two rooms, and fire places. Apply at the
SENTINEL OFFICE.
mar 5-176-tf

IMPORTED CIGARS.

10,000, fine Cigars, cheap to close consignment.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 5 176-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

Salmon in Kits.
No. 1 Mackerel.
Fresh Oysters in 1 and 2 lb. cans.
Lobsters and Sardines.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 5-176-tf

SHOT AND POWDER.—In large quantity, just to hand.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
mar 5-176-tf

TO HOUSE KEEPERS.

Table Cutlery, Spoons, Castors, Waiters, Lamps Brittania, China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Toilet Setts, Paper Hangings, Mats, Brooms, Buckets, Seives, Shovel and Tongs, And Irons and Irons, sausage Cutters, Hollow Ware, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, &c., &c.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Newbern N. C.
Jan 31-149-1t

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO., CAN furnish all Tools, Materials and General Hardware, needed by Machinists, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Millers, Coopers, Distillers, Painters, Builders, Fishermen, Shoe Makers, Turpentine and Shingle Men, Coach and Harness Makers, Brick Masons, Undertakers, Farmers and House-keepers.

Send for a Catalogue.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Newbern, N. C.
Jan 30-148-1t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF VERY SUPERIOR Plows, Harrows, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Bush Hooks, Scythes and Cradles, Axes, Iron, Steel, Sheep Shears, Agricultural Machines, Fish, Guano, Mapes Super Phosphate &c. &c., at

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
Agricultural House and Hardware Store.
Newbern, N. C.
Jan 25-145-1t

COACH MAKERS AND SADDLERS.

WE KEEP A FULL STOCK OF CARRIAGE, Buggy, Wagon and Cart Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Seats, Shafts, Axles and Springs, Coach Trimming, Enamelled Cloth, Dash, Collar and Harness Leather, Carved Parts, Malcable Castings, Plated Bands, Bolts, Tire Iron, Gig Trees, Harness Collars, Buckles, Bits, Fronts, Winkers Ornaments, Rosetts, Gag Runners, Terrett, Pad Screws and General Hardware.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Newbern N. C.
Jan 29-147-1t

IRON AND TIN WARE.

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

NO. 44 FAYETTVILLE STREET.

SPADES, SHOVELS, TABLE FORKS, POTAtoe Digs, Garden Hoes, and Rakes, Trace Chains, Plow Hames, Planter's Steel Hoes.

—ALSO

Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12. Bladder Putty, Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Feb 22-168-tf

IN SEASON.

20 Cases Meat or Sausage Cutters, Various Sizes.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Dec 12-tf

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

2 TONS Swedes and Refined Iron, comprising 5 to 8 Inch Plow Iron, Tin, and Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Round Iron.

ALSO,

Saml. W. Collins' Axes.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Feb 26-170-tf

1867.

OPENING OF SPRING TRADE.

16 WESTERN EMPIRE COOKING STOVES arriving with complete Sets of Utensils, which added to our former Stock, makes our assortment to consist of 30 to 40 Cook Stoves, various Patterns.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Feb 19-164-tf

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,

COOKING STOVES.

SUPERIOR advantages for Cooking for large Families. Furnished complete.

J. BROWN,
For HART & LEWIS.
Dec 15-tf

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE OLD INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,
Jan 12—3m
PROPRIETOR.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

THE BEST HOUSE IN THE CITY,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. BIDDICK,
Proprietor.
Nov 9-tf

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,

Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice.—Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE
Proprietor
Nov 30-tf

J. B. HUNTER, E. H. LASSITER
GRANVILLE CO., N. C. NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,]

Cotton Factors, & General Commission

MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Feb 6-154-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that J. Q. BRYANT, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sauls, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

NOW, THEREFORE, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

(SEAL.) In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.—Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high, straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, incessantly chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or has had, which will leave a scar.)

Feb 22—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice:

NOW THEREFORE, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

(SEAL) IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22d. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—35 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely—quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.

Feb 22-168-1m

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Feb. 23d. 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYED TO SUPPLY artificial legs at the expense of the State, to soldiers of this State who lost their legs in the military service of the State or late Confederate Government in the late war, having nearly completed their undertaking, and as there may be some entitled to be supplied who have not made application, all such are requested to apply to the Sheriffs of their respective counties and procure the requisite certificates (printed forms of which are in the hands of every Sheriff) and make application without delay.

No report has been received from the Sheriffs of the following counties showing how many have lost legs, and none have applied to be supplied from these counties—to-wit: Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Clay, Perquimans and Tyrrell. The Sheriff of Caswell reported 2; Haywood 4; Hyde 2; Jones 1; Transylvania 3; and from these counties no application has been made for an artificial leg, or for commutation for one.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.
Feb 23-167-2w

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
mar 2 175-tf

THE PIANIST'S ALBUM;

A COLLECTION OF

Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Galops, Mazourkas, Quadrilles, Four-Hand Pieces, Dances, &c.

A BRILLIANT SET OF PIANO FORTE GEMS.

SUITED to every Grade of Capacity, and indispensable to every Pianist who would become familiar with THE POPULAR MUSIC OF THE DAY.

This new volume, being the third of the "HOME CIRCLE," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIECES in a convenient form. A very large number of the Gems contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any other, though much admired and in constant demand, a fact that will render it the leading book of its kind. Price, plain, $2 50; Cloth, $3.00; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. Sold by all Music Dealers, and mailed, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

mar 1-174-tc

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.
Feb. 14—161-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care

Feb 4-2ms.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

R. H. MAURY, J. L. MAURY, E. T. BROOKE

R. H. MAURY & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN STREET,

First House Below the Post Office,

RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City, and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Feb 7-155-3m.

AUCTION SALES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

WILL BE SOLD AT OUR STORE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH

AT AUCTION,

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS:

2,000 lbs. bright and dry Cuba Sugar.
1,000 " prime Mountain Butter.
1,000 " Manufactured Tobacco.
2,000 " prime Buckwheat.
500 yds. ¾ and 4-4 Bleached Cotton.
200 " Poplins and DeLanes.
50 lbs. Black Flax Tread.
10 gross best Lead Pencils.
25 dozen Spool Cotton.
5 dozen Wool and Felt Hats.
5 " Looking Glasses.
25 gross Shoe Strings.
5 " Whitmore's No. 10 Cotton Cards.
10 " Hoop Skirts.
500 prs Men's, Women and Boys' Shoes.
15 new Saddles. 25 new Bridles.
8 setts Buggy Harness, single. 1 do double.
150 gallons old Mountain Dew Whiskey.
80 " old Scuppernong Wine.
20 " old Monongahela Whiskey.
Many other articles will be added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, March 2-175-3t

N. C. HAY.

20 BALES prime N. Carolina Hay in Store and for sale cheap.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.
Feb 25-171-tf

FRESH FIELD SEEDS.
RED CLOVER,
ORCHARD GRASS,
TIMOTHY,
BLUE GRASS,
LUCERNE,

and best variety of Garden Seeds, just received from R. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore, at the Farmers' Hall

JAMES M. TOWLES.
Auctioneer.
Feb20-165-tf

AUCTION,

AND

GROCERY BUSINESS.

I HAVE AGAIN CONNECTED WITH MY FAMILY Grocery the auction business and solicit consignments of articles of every kind either at public or private Sale.

All business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to.

L. W. PECK.
Jan 28-146-2awd2m

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

1867 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 86 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co. E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Agt R & G R R.
Dec. 5—tf

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES,

DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

NOW LANDING EX SCHOONER SUSANNA

193 hogsheads, } Bright New Crop Clayed
63 tierces, } Molasses,
11 barrels, } In Prime New Packages.

We offer the above for CASH at New York prices. Half of the cargo being already engaged, orders should be sent in promptly.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb 25-170-1w

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercis," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.
Wilmington, N. C.
mar 2-175-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Teirces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.
Wilmington, N. C.
mar 2-175-2w

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school.

Address,
MISS. LOUISE TRACY,
Wilmington, N. C.
mar 2-175-w

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75.000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.
Wilmington, N. C.
mar 2-175-1m

NOTICE.

AS ASSIGNEES OF J. F. FOARD, WE SHALL SELL at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 15th. day of March 1867, *one hundred and eighty-two Shares* of the Capital Stock of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEX. WALKER,
O. C. FARRAR,
J. D. WALKER
Feb 9-1867-1m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.
Feb 13-164-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 325 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm.L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF	
Moisture	5.50
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	28.90
Bone Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	20
Insoluble	2.60
	99.90

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few months, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years; and I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

DR. G. A. FOOTE, Warren County, N. C.
J S FOOTE, "
Col JOHN WIMBISH, Granville "
B T BALLARD, Franklin, "
A. D. ELLIS, "
R. F. YARBOROUGH, " "
L. BATTLE, Nash County, N. C.
J H AVENT, "
W T WRIGHT, "
L M CONYERS, "
H G WILLIAMS, "
J P HILLIARD, "
J P JENKINS, "
J J THORNTON, "
Dr W H WATSON, "
T J BODDIE, Nash County, North Carolina.
J S BODDIE, "
Hon S H ROGERS, Wake
T P BRASWELL, Edgecomb
J H ARMSTRONG, "
J L LYON, "
E H FLOWERS, "
Col G W HAMMOND, "
W W BARKER, "
J D TAYLOR, "
J N TAYLOR, "
Gen M W RANSOM Northampton "
W P SOLOMON, Halifax, "
W T TAYLOR, Wilson, "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson Halifax, Northampton. Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attion.

McILWAINE & CO.
Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States, and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	25
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville	10½
" Lexington	10
" " at Graham	23
" North Carolina	46
" Roxboro'	45
" Thomasville	15
" Wadesborough	34
" Washington	5
" Wilmington	21
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	21
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	26
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters' Bank	20

Thos. Branch & Sons will forward from Petersburg, free of commission, all consignments to

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond.
Feb 6-154-3m

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR THE County of Wake, having been appointed by the County Court of Wake, February Term, 1867, to ascertain the indebtedness of said county, hereby request all persons having claims against the County of Wake which have not been before presented, to present the date and amount of such claims, to the Committee at their office, in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday and Tuesday of Spring Term of the Superior Court or to either one of the Committee previous to that time.

N. J. WHITAKER, }
G. W. NORWOOD, } Committee.
M. B. ROYSTER. }
Feb 25-170-1awtc

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco.
at R. K. FERRELL'S.
Dec17-tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL.—We are pleased to observe that our City Commissioners, on Saturday evening last, initiated steps looking to an improvement in our Fire Department, (so-called.) A Committee has been appointed to examine into the condition of the engines, &c., and have them put in thorough order. This is well enough as far as it goes; but the present engines are utterly inadequate, and larger and more improved should be substituted. Besides, even the best engines would be useless, without a good supply of water,—which is, after all, the serious drawback. But more upon this subject anon.

CORRECTION.—We are glad to be assured by Mr. Blair and Mr. Dickinson, that no blame can be attached to the servants connected with the Exchange Hotel during the late fire. We certainly did not mean to blame any one by attributing the fire to carelessness. We simply meant that it was what, in common parlance, is called accidental, which we consider is only a shorter way of expressing the idea, that it occurred for the lack of that caution and forecaste, which would have prevented it. Mr. Dickinson, who was up at a late hour, is strongly inclined to believe that it was the work of an incendiary, there being no appearance of fire in the apartment where it occurred, when he retired.

The proprietors of the *Episcopal Methodist* are indebted to the printers of the city for the safety and good condition of their press and materials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Misses Hinton make public acknowledgement to the many gentlemen, strangers and friends, for their untiring efforts to rescue their dwelling from fire on Friday night. They tender their most heartfelt thanks to *all* for the promptness and efficiency with which they labored, and remember, with special gratitude, the exertions and risk of Messrs. H. T. Clawson and C. Gaylord, and also the timely help of Messrs. Alexander, Wm. Stronach, High and many others.

A Card.

I adopt this method of returning my sincere thanks to those of my fellow citizens who so kindly and promptly extended their aid to me during the fire of the Exchange Hotel. Were I to particularize, I might unintentionally do injustice to some who had been equally as energetic as those I might mention. Had it not been for their timely assistance, I think my property would have been destroyed. I cannot refrain from noticing the aid afforded by Mr. Waitt with his force pump, which was invaluable. I regret very much the sad accident which occurred to the colored man, (William Murphy,) who fell from the roof of the house and had his arm fractured. He is doing well and is properly cared for.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

THE JOHNSTON WILL CASE.—This great case, which has been pending before the Superior Court of Chowan, for nearly four weeks, was brought to a close on Thursday last. The will was sustained, though an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

The importance of the case, and the eminent ability of the counsel, make it one of the most interesting that has ever been tried in our courts, and we are pleased to learn that a complete history of it will be prepared and published by Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, one of the counsel.

We have heard the arguments of Messrs. Moore, Heath and Conigland for the Will, and of Messrs. Graham, Bragg and Vance, for the Caveators, spoken of in the highest terms, while the highest encomiums have been passed upon the able and impartial manner in which Judge Merrimon discharged his responsibility.

A NEW FIRM.—We noticed some days ago the formation of a copartnership under the style of Willard Brothers, Wilmington N. C., for the transaction of a General Wholesale and Commission business. Their Card will be seen in this issue. If capital, promptness, capacity and fidelity, entitle a House to confidence and patronage, then this enterprise will be a success. We have known these gentlemen for years, and can confidently commend the firm to the highest consideration of the public.

THE WIFE OF EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis passed through this city on Friday evening last, accompanied only by a servant, *en route* for Charleston. She was met at the depot by Hon. George Davis and lady, Mrs. J. E. Oakley, President of the Ladies' Memorial Association of this city, and Hon. A. H. VanBokkelen. We are pleased to learn that this eminent lady is enjoying good health, although, naturally enough, depressed in sprits on account of the troubles by which she is surrounded.—*Wil. Journal, 3rd.*

SUITS.—It seems, from what we hear, that everybody in this section who has a debt due him is instituting proceedings to obtain judgement upon it.—*Lynchburg News.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RETURNING TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A BILL ENTITLED "AN ACT PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES."

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" with the care and anxiety which its transcendent importance is calculated to awaken I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave, that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened men with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten States, therein named, under the absolute domination of military rulers; and the preamble undertakes to give the reason upon which the measure is based, and the ground upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal governments, and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is this true as a matter of fact?

It is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers, executive, judicial and legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like the other States of the Union, and, like them, they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law making power of an established State illegal, is to say that the law itself is unlawful.

The provisions which these Governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficiency and prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and aggravated, North and South, by the demoralizing influences of civil war, and the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered. But that these people are maintaining local Governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events shall have happened. These events are, first, the selection of delegates to a State Convention by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote. Second, the formation of a State Constitution by the Convention so chosen.—Third, the insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes, and to such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony. Fourth, the submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by their vote. Fifth, the submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and approval, and the actual approval of it by that body. Sixth, the adoption of a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution. Seventh, the adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled, then immediately the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life or property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used—not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier General, is to be appointed to rule over the people; and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority. Those duties and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are, "to protect all persons in their right of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals." The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of State authority null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own; and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take any evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to keep any record, or make any report of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. It he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do.

To a casual reader of the bill, it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime; but such is not the case. The officer "may allow local civil tribunals to try offenders," but of course this does not require that he shall do so. If any State or Federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up, and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice.

It is also provided that "he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals;" but this power he is not commanded to exercise. It is merely permissive, and is to be used only "when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders." Even if the sentence of a commission were made a pre-requisite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint its members from among his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and unjust.

Several provisions, dictated by the humanity of Congress, have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer; but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose. The fourth section provides—*First.* That trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed; but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is practically inoperative. *Second.* Cruel or unusual punishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to decide what is cruel and what is unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand or follow a rule expressed in language so purely technical, and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if it is not usual, he will make it usual. Corporeal punishment, imprisonment, the gag, the ball and chain, and the almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment, lie within the range of choice. *Third.* The sentence of a commission is not to be executed without being approved by the commander, if it affects life or liberty; and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence. I take it to be clear, under this bill, that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission, so that the life of the condemned may depend upon the will of two men instead of one.

It is plain that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism. But to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint; for it declares that he shall "punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons, of every color, sex, and condition and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons.

It may be answered to this that the officers of the army are too magnanimous, just, and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this kind of confidence as any other class of men. But the history of the world has been written in vain, if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where the rulers who exercise it are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as the representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely resembling that there proposed have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endered by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and, though tempered at first by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the Southern departments of the Republic. The massacres, murders, and atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will tempt them to do when wholly unrestrained by law.

The men of our race in every age have struggled to tie up the hands of their Governments and keep them within the law; because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway; but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master and the people subjected to his domination there can be nothing but enmity; he punishes them if they resist his authority, and, if they submit to it, he hates them for their servility.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes.

This proposition is perfectly clear—that no branch of the Federal Government, executive, legislative, or judicial, can have any just powers, except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution, we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions, and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of States which are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do in one place, more than in another, that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids.

Some persons assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the Federal laws, reduced those States and all their people—the innocent as well as the guilty—to the condition of vassalage, and gave us power over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before. But when a limited monarch puts down an insurrection, he must still govern according to law. If an insurrection should take place in one of our States against the authority of the State government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, would that take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored by a part or a majority of the population? Could they, for such a reason, be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that it executed its laws, like the States themselves, by applying its coercive power directly to individuals; and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right.

Invasion, insurrection, rebellion, and domestic violence were anticipated when the Government was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow; but the States continued to exist and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island, and in New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on; but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed thereby, after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all the friends of the Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the states in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity of the Government.

This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace There is not in any one of the States, brought under its operation, either war or insurrection. The laws of the States and of the Federal Government are all in undisturbed and harmonious operation. The courts—State and Federal, are open, and in the full exercise of their proper authority. Over every State, comprised in these five military districts, life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the national constitution is every where in force and everywhere obeyed. What, then, is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended "for the more efficient government" of these ten States. It is recited, by way of preamble, that no legal State governments, nor adequate protection for life or property, exist in those States, and that peace and good order should be thus enforced. The first thing which arrests attention upon these recitals, which prepare the way for martial law, is this—that the only foundation upon which martial law can exist, under our form of government, is not stated or so much as pretended. Actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection, none of these appear; and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war and insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider, upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent decision of the Supreme Court *in ex parte* Milligan.

I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court; "Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and desposes the civil authority; but this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the *cause*, instead of the *consequence*, of the abrogation of the civil authority. One more quotation: "It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, *then*, on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and, as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course."

I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit. Peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress, in time of peace, to set aside the laws of peace and to substitute the laws of war. The minority, concurring with the majority, declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and, if possible, more emphatically, the Chief Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation, sums up the whole matter as follows:

"There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts occupied by rebels treated as belligerents; and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the United States, or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the National Government, when the public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under *Military Law*, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise, providing for the government of the national forces; the second may be distinguished as *Military Government*, superseding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress; while the third may be denominated *Martial Law Proper*, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President, in times of insurrection or invasion or of civil or foreign war, within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights."

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier and not to the citizen, whilst, contrariwise, the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier.

I need not say to the Representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one—that is by the ordained and established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the expressed words of the instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured by every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere upon any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignity, and made known the value of this great privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent a violation of it might be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discussion, but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, where there is not an armed soldier within our borders except those who are in the service of the government. It is in such a condition of things that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens, and to their posterity, for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a Constitution which declares, in simple, plain and unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen without judicial warrant, founded on probable cause. This bill authorizes an arrest without warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander The Constitution declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentation by a grand jury." This bill holds every persons not a soldier, answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." This bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and as to his life to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it;" whereas this bill declares martial law (which of itself suspends this great writ) in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and gives the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial 'without unnecessary delay.' He has no hope of release from custody, except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquital before a military commission.

The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republicen government in ten States and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed with unlimited authority?

The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder; that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one; but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that body; and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people at once. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no credible evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defence. The representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on masses of men. It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all—even those who are admitted to be guiltless—from the rank of freemen to the condition of slaves.

The purpose and object of the bill—the general intent which pervades it from beginning to end—is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments, and to compel them by force to the adoption of the organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to accept if left to themselves. The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting—the vast majority of them have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them, as well as the whites, to use it in a particular way. If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them. Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well known and universally acknowledged rule of constitutional law, which declares that the Federal government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of the negroes is an arbitrary violation of this principle.

This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin so soon as the General and his troops can be put in place.—The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate. And when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the Constitutions made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the legality of the governments of ten of the States which participated in the ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three fourths of the States—the requisite number—has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution.

That the measure proposed by this bill does violate the Constitution in the particulars mentioned and in many other ways which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of that instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed, for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible.

In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation. When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may perhaps take our choice between a complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach.

It is the best frame of government the world ever saw. No other is, or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits or wants of the American people. Combining the strength of a great empire with unspeakable blessings of local self-government—having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognizing the authority of the State as the guardians of industrial rights, it is "the sheet-anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home." It was ordained "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again, by faithful obedience to it, but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations.

It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives and expended billions of treasure to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect or preservation?

Those who advocated the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life, and liberty would not be safe under the constitution as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion, we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sidney, No, let us leave them to the infamy they deserve, punish them as they should be punished, according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone.

It is a part of our public history which can never be forgotten that both Houses of Congress, in July 1861, declared in the form of a solemn resolution that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws; and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the constitutional rights of the States and of individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate and with only two dissenting voices in the House.—It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South, as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it, many thousands of persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now by refusing to the States and to the individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from our country, it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, will not only be unavailing, but mischievous; that it will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them.—The Constitution, in its whole integrity and vigor, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is the best of all compromise.—Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the co-ordinate branches of the Government would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain in time of peace, the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that "no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." Thus, as heretofore urged, "in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress." "When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected, or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union." And is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States and threaten the subversion of the General Government? All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow, either branches of Congress would declare that, upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the General Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal and qualified persons; and if, at the same time, assurance was given that this policy would be continued until all States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the institution which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	[illegible]
" Cape Fear	[illegible]
" Charlotte	[illegible]
" Lexington, at Graham	[illegible]
" Roxborough	[illegible]
" Wadesborough	[illegible]
" Thomasville	[illegible]
" Wilmington	[illegible]
" Commerce	[illegible]
" Washington	[illegible]
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	[illegible]
" Yanceyville	[illegible]
Miners' and Planter's Bank	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	[illegible]
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	[illegible]
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	[illegible]
Greensborough Mutual	[illegible]
Virginia Bank Notes	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
Old Coupons	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	[illegible]
Old Sixes	[illegible]
Exchange on New York	[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

ESTABLISED IN 1856.

THE SPRING SESSION WILL BEGIN ON Monday, the 18th Feb. 1867, and continue twenty weeks. We can accommodate a few more borders. Application should be made immediately to secure admission.

This Institution is not sectarian; the creeds of all denominations are duly respected. Pupils are expected to attend the Church of which their parents are members.

The boarding department is under the supervision of the President of the College. The young Ladies are in the special charge of his niece, Miss Sallie J. Call, the Governess. They all eat at the same table and worship daily at the same altar, with the members of his own family.

FACULTY.

REV. S. MILTON FROST, A. M. Prest. and Prof. of Ancient Languages and Philosophy.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Sciences.
MRS. JULIA B. WILLIAMS, Teacher of English Literature and French.
MISS SALLIE J. CALL, Governess, Teacher of Music and Painting.
MISS ELLEN WRIGHT, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARY M. RAWLS, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

TERMS, very moderate. For particulars send for a Circular.

Address,
REV. S. MILTON FROST,
President.

Feb 6-155-2awlm

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS FEMALE CLOLLEGE.

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

Within a half Mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Weldon Railroad.

FACULTY:

REV. C. B. RIDDICK, PRESIDENT,
Professor Belles Lettres.
REV. J. S. R. CLARKE, Chaplain,
and Prof. Men. and Moral Philosophy.
REV. JOSEPH H. RIDDICK,
Prof. Anc. Languages.
WILL. LOFTIN HARGRAVE, A. M.,
Professor Music and Modern Languages.
THOS. A. GATCH, A. M.,
Professor Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Miss BETTIE A. THACKSTON,
Higher English and Academic Department.
Miss E. ROSA THACKSTON,
Ornamental Department.
Miss LUCY A. FOSTER,
Piano.
Miss MARY A. CUNNINGHAM,
Piano.
Miss BLANCHE FENTRESS,
Piano and Guitar.
Miss AMANDA HICKS,
Piano.
——— ———
Organ & Solfeggio.
——— ———
Matron.
Col. SIMON G. HAYS,
Domestic Department.
THOS C. HINES, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

The Fall Session of this Institution closed 22nd. day of December. The Spring Session opened the 1st. Wednesday in January, and will continue 20 weeks.

The success of this school has been without a parallel. A new building has just been completed, by which a large additional number can be accommodated. We are determined to make our pupils as comfortable as they can be made anywhere, and to afford them all the advantages for a thorough and extensive education, that can be found at any First class Female College, North or South.

The location is a most delightful one. The Mineral Water is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. Even invalid young ladies may secure a thorough education, and at the same time the restoration of their health. Reference is made to every intelligent Physician in the State, as well as to the hundreds who have found relief here.

The young ladies all worship in the College Chapel, and hence no extra clothing is required.—*In the single item of dress parents can save 25 per cent. of the entire expense incurred by sending to Boarding Schools located in cities or villages.*—This Institution is certainly one of the cheapest and most easy of access in the Southern States. Besides, it offers [illegible] every respect.

For particulars [illegible]

Feb 2-[illegible]

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

SESSION of 1867 begins March 6th. Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM.

Jan 1-dwaswlm

HENDERSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

(ON RALEIGH & GASTON R. R.)

THE second session of this Institution will commence Monday, 21st. January, 1867.

Terms per session of 20 weeks (half in advance)

Primary Dept. (currency)	$20,00
Higher English	25,00
Classical	30,00
Incidental Expenses	1,00

For Board in private families in the village, inclusive of washing, fuel and lights &c., per month, 16,50.

The Principal will be assisted by Mr. Wm. J. Robards, of Granville Co., a thorough scholar, and experienced teacher.

For further particulars address,
[illegible] A. F[illegible], A. M.
Principal.

Dec 31-2awlm

Petersburg Index copy and forward bill to Mr. E.

LIME.

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely bagged [illegible]
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, [illegible]
Do. Hillsboro, [illegible]
Do. Raleigh, [illegible]

Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
[illegible]

Dec 6-tf

CAPTIONS OF THE ACTS

And Resolutions Passed at the First Session of the General Assembly 1866-'67.

1. An Act to extend the present Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake.

2. An Act to enable the County Courts of Craven and Cumberland to extend their sessions. (Grants the privilege to the above counties of extending the terms of their County Courts from day to day until the business is disposed of, though it should extend beyond the time heretofore provided.)

3. An Act in relation to the County Courts of, the County of Hyde. (Gives a majority of the magistrates, at the first Court after the 1st of January, in each year, to select five of their number to hold the Courts, three of whom shall have power to act.

4. An Act to authorize the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue eight per cent. bonds.

5. An Act to postpone the special term appointed for the County of Chowan, on the second Monday of December, 1866. (Postpones the time until the Wednesday after the first Monday of February, 1867, and grants the privilege of continuing the term two weeks if necessary.)

6. An Act to amend the Charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company.

7. An Act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in certain Counties. (Gives the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the Counties of Alexander, Wilkes, Beaufort, Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleaveland and Gaston, time until the first of March, 1867 to make settlement with the Public Treasurer.)

8. An Act to protect the people of Chatham County. (Allows the Sheriff of said County time, until the 1st of March, 1867, to settle taxes with the Public Treasurer.)

9. An Act to make valid the sale of the old Jail lot by the County Court of Edgecombe, and to secure the title to the purchaser, and to sell and purchase other lands for certain purposes. (Authorizes the Chairman of the County Court to make titles, and a majority of the Justices to sell and buy other lots for the purpose of building a Jail and stocks.)

10. An Act to amend Sec. 1st of Chapter 29th of the laws of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly of 1865-'66, relative to Roads, Ferries and Bridges. (Limits the age to forty-five instead of fifty years.)

11. An Act to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Alexander County. (Changes the time from the third Monday of March, June, September and December, to the first Monday in each of the above named months.)

12. An Act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Yadkin County. (Changes the time from the first Monday in January, April, July and October, to the second Monday in the above named months.)

13. An Act granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, of the late Confederate States armies, or the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

14. An Act to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Company, No. 1, in the town of Fayetteville.

15. An Act in favor of K. P. Harris. (Authorizes the Clerks of the County Court of Cabarrus to make title to said Harris for old Jail.)

16. An Act to amend an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records and other papers, of the several counties of the State, and for other purposes. (Amends so as to read "all petitions to declare the contents of a deed or will or any matter of record shall be filed within five years next after the ratification of this act."

17. An Act to re-enact and confirm the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company and the amendment thereto. (It legalizes all acts done by said Company under the old charter and amendments since the close of the war.)

18. An Act to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company.

19. An Act to incorporate the Newbern Steam Fire Company No. 1.

20. An Act for the relief of disabled soldiers. (Provides that when it is definitely ascertained that the artificial limbs cannot be made to be of service, then the applicant shall be entitled to receive the amount paid by the State for the limbs.)

21. An Act for the relief of James S. Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county. (Allows time until March 1st, 1867, to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

22. An Act to embrace the value of the bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western N. C. R. R., and for other purposes. (Authorizes the Public Treasurer when it shall become his duty to issue bonds of the State to the amount of $50,000, under acts of 1854-'55, and 1860-'61, to mortgage an equal amount of State stock in the N. C. R. R., as collateral security, and authorizes the President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R., to issue bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest and to execute a mortgage to the purchaser of said bonds.)

23. An Act to empower the County Court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms. (Authorizes the Justices to order extra terms of the County Court when in their judgment the public interest requires it.)

24. An Act to change the name of the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company. (Changes the name to "The American Joint Stock and Trust Company."

25. An Act to repeal all acts heretofore passed in relation to the incorporation of the town of Morganton, and to provide a substitute therefor.

26. An Act to allow fees to Justices of the Peace in Mecklenburg county, and to increase those of Constables in said county.

27. An Act for the construction of a bridge across Notla river in the County of Cherokee and for other purposes. (Authorizes Mr. Siler, the agent for the sale of Cherokee lands, to appropriate the sum of $3,000 for the construction of said bridge.)

28. An Act to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields in Chatham county, to some point on the N. C. R. R. (Authorizes the Public Treasurer to subscribe to said Company $600,000 and to give the mortgage on said Road and authorizes the President and Directors to issue the mortgaged bonds of said Company not to exceed $900,000, running 30 years or longer, in sums not less than $100 each, bearing 8 per cent. interest.)

29. An Act providing for the support of the Insane Asylum. (Appropriates the sum $40,000 for the support of the same for '66-'67 and '67-68, and the further sum of $6,000 for the repair of the buildings, fences, grounds, &c.

30. An Act to enable the Wil., Char. & Ruth. R. R. Co., to complete its road, pay its debt to the State and extend its road to the Tennessee line. (Authorizes them to issue bonds and borrow money at not more than 8 per cent. and to mortgage the property of said road.)

31. An Act to authorize the President and Directors of the Mount's Creek Manufacturing Company of the town of Fayetteville to borrow money to rebuild their factory.—(Authorizes said Company to borrow $30,000 and mortgage the property to pay the debt.)

32. An Act to amend the Charter of the town of Wilson.

33. An Act concerning appeals in criminal cases. (Any person convicted of capital felony and sentenced to death, and who is unable to give security for an appeal to the Supreme Court, the same shall be granted without security.)

34. An Act to incorporate the town of Durham in the county of Orange.

35. An Act to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

36. An Act to incorporate the Collins Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

37. An Act for the relief of W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville county. (Allows time to the 15th of March 1867 to settle with the Public Treaseuer the balance of taxes due.

38. An Act to incorporate the Sturges Gold Mining Company in the county of Franklin.

39. An Act to amend sec. 2nd of an act to incorporate the town of Marshall.

40. An Act to amend the 3rd section of the 97th chap. of the Revised Code entitled "Religious Societies." (Adds after the "to" at the end of the 8th line the words "take by devise," and repeals the proviso in said section, all of which only applies to St. James' church in the city of Wilmington.)

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A Resolution in regard to the message of the Governor and the report of the Public Treasurer. (Requests the Governor to have printed, in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly, a sufficient number of his message to supply each member with ten copies, and two hundred for the Executive Department, and the Public Treasurer a like number of his report.)

2. A Resolution to amend a resolution passed at the present session of the General Assembly. (So amends to above resolution as to include the report of the Comptroller and other report that may be necessary to have printed.)

3. A Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Gaston county. (Allows said Sheriff until February 1st 1867, to make report of taxes to Public Treasurer.)

4. A Resolution providing for the printing of certain ordinances. (Requires the Secretary of the State to have all the ordinances of 1865-66, now in force, printed with the laws of 1866-67.)

5. A Resolution in relation to the tax on Cotton. (Instructs the Attorney General of N. C., to inquire into the legality of the tax of 3 cents per lb. on cotton imposed by an act of the Congress of the United States.)

6. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to accept the aid proferred by the U. S. government. (Requests the Governor to communicate with the chairman of each County Court in the State and ascertain the extent of distribution in each county, and report to the Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State, and for each county to make provision to pay expenses of transportation of supplies as received for the poor and destitute.)

7. A Resolution rejecting the proposed amendment as to the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

8. A Resolution concerning the per diem and mileage of the officers and members of this Legislature. (Stands the same as the last General Assembly.)

9. A Resolution to postpone the valuation of lands in this State. (Repeals so much of he Revenue law of 1866 as required a revaluation of lands in 1867.)

10. A Resolution in regard to Confederate soldiers detained in Northern prisons.—(Requests the Governor to inquire if any Confederate soldiers from N. C., are now detained in any Northern hospital or prison, unable from wounds, sickness or other cause from returning home, and that he take the necessary steps to enable them to return home.)

11. A Resolution providing for the payment of Sheriffs holding elections. (Allows the Sheriffs same pay on the vote of the new Constitution as is now allowed for the election of Governor, and the Public Treasurer to pay the same.)

12. A Resolution in favor of D. Outlaw, Senator from the 7th Senatorial District.—(Allows per diem from the time he arrived at Raleigh and not from the time he qualified, he having been prevented from qualifying sooner by extreme sickness.)

13. A Resolution in favor of the people in Lincoln Co., (allows the sheriff of said county until Feb. 15th. 1867, to settle with the Public Treasurer.)

14. A Resolution in favor of the sheriff of Richmond County, (allows time until Feb. 1867 to settle taxes with the Public Treasurer.)

15. A Resolution authorizing the Governor to extend the provisions of the act granting amnesty and pardon.

16. A Resolution for the benefit of the sheriffs of Randolph, Yadkin and Bertie Counties (allows time until 1st March 1867 to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

17. A Resolution in favor of the sheriffs of Cumberland, Northampton, Wayne, Onslow, Moore and Caswell counties (allows time until March 1st. 1867 to settle taxes with Public Treasurer.)

18. A Resolution in regard to tax and for other purposes.

19. A Resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and others.

20. Resolution for the relief of the Seth Jones' estate.

21. Resolution in favor of Mrs. T. I. Judkins, (allows her the pay due her deceased husband to the 24th of December.)

22. Resolution for the benefit of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, (appropriates $5,000.)

23. Resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jones.

24. Resolution in reference to the N. C. Railroad Company. (Appoints a committee, two on part of each House, to examine the books, inquire into the alledged abuses and general management and condition of said Road, with power to send for persons and papers and to report to the adjourned session of this General Assembly.)

25. Resolution declaring the loyalty of the citizens of North Carolina.

CAPTION OF THE ACTS

And Resolutions passed at the adjourned Session of the Legislature, Session 1866-67.

ACTS.

1. An Act to incorporate the Hoover Hill Mining Company.

2. An Act to construe an act, entitled "An Act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency," (applies to the date of the contract and not to the time it became due.)

3. An Act to amend the 6th section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code, (makes the Cape Fear River bordering on Brunswick county, sufficient instead of a fence.)

4. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Jones county to sell a lot belonging to said county (authorizes the sale of the jail lot in Trenton.)

5. An Act to prevent the destruction of Ginseng, in the mountains of North Carolina, (punishes with a fine of $10 for every day or part of a day, and subject also to indictment for *misdemeanor*, to any person who may dig Ginseng between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of September.

6. An Act to amend the 5th chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Apprentices," (amends in 1st section by striking out the words "also the children of free negroes where the parents with whom such children may live do not habitually employ their time in some honest, industrious occupation, and all free base born children of color," after the word "Mother" in the 14th line, and insert, "and all base born children whose mothers man not have the means or ability to support them," in the 2nd section strikes out the words "if white, but if colored 'till twenty-one" after the words "eighteen," in 4th line.

7. An Act to incorporate the Bladen Manufacturing Company.

8. An Act to incorporate the Bladen Land Company.

9. An Act to change the time of holding the summer and winter terms of the county courts of Buncombe and Mitchell; (changes Mitchell to the 6th of Monday after the 4th Monday of July and December, and Buncombe to the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of July and December.")

10. An Act concerning the town of Warrenton.

11. An Act authorizing the Justices of Warren county to sell certain property, &c.

13. An Act to incorporate Union Camp ground in the county of Cleveland.

14. An Act to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company; (allows the county courts of Alamance and Chatham; a majority of the Justices being present, to subscribe to the capital stock of said road, provided it is submitted to the qualified voters of said counties and a majority of them vote "for subscription.")

15. An Act to require the Principal Clerks to index the Journals and Laws.

16. An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide hands to work the public roads," ratified the 4th August 1851 (also exempts ministers of the Gospel of every denomination having pastoral charges.)

17. An Act to revise and consolidate the various acts relating to the collection and return of taxes for the support of the indigent Insane.

18. An act to incorporate New Berne Lodge No. 245, A. Y. M.

19. An Act to repeal an Ordinance of the Convention to alter the time of holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly county (changes the time to the 2nd Monday in February, May, August and November.)

20. An act to authorize the Justices of the county of Cumberland to fund the interest due on its bonds issued in payment of its stocks in the Western Railroad.

21. An Act to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest due on their bonds issued in payment for stock in the Western R. R.

22. An Act to repeal an ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, entitled "An Ordinance to change the time of elections in North Carolina and for other purposes," (changes the time back to the 1st Thursday in August.)

23. An Act for the relief of Henry Williams.

24. An Act to establish a criminal Court in the county of New Hanover, (establishes a Court with original jurisdiction over all crimes, misdemeanors and offences committed within the County of New Hanover.)

25. An Act to establish a criminal court in the county of Craven, (same jurisdiction &c., as New Hanover.)

26. An Act to amend the charter of the town of Murfreesboro' in the county of Hertford.

27. An Act to incorporate the South Union Manufacturing Company, of Richmond county.

28. An Act to transfer the Land Scrip donated by the United States for an Agricultural College. (Transfers the said scrip to the University at Chapel Hill.)

29. An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, (known as the Stay Law.)

30. An Act to incorporate "The Merchants' and Planters' Mutual Benefit Company."

31. An Act to amend the 122nd chapter of the Acts of 1858-59, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Bingham Coal Mining Company.

32. An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville Street Railroad Company.

33. An Act to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company.

34. An Act to incorporate the Hibernian Benevolent Society of the city of Wilmington.

35. An Act to incorporate the Lexington Mining Company.

36. An Act to amend an act passed by the General Assembly and ratified on the 27th day of February, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate salaries and fees, (repeals so much of said act as increases the fees of the clerks of the county and Superior courts and clerks M. E. 50 per cent. and re-establishes the fees for said officers as is set forth in chapter 102, revised code.

37. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Greensboro Female College, in the County of Guilford.

38. An act to authorize the appointment of special magistrates for incorporated towns in Carteret county.

39. An act to amend the charter of the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort.

40. An act to amend an act entitled "The North Carolina Joint Stock and Publishing Company."

41. An act to authorize certain counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad Company.

42. An act to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, in the county of Edgecombe.

43. An act for the relief of the estate of L. O'B. Branch, deceased.

44. An act to incorporate the Tuckasegee Gold Mining Company.

45. An act to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Land Company.

46. An act to incorporate the Rockford Male and Female Seminary, in the county of Surry.

47. An act to incorporate the St. Phillips Singing Society, in Newbern.

48. An act to incorporate Wilson Lodge, No. 226, of F. & A. M.

49. An act to incorporate Perquimans Male and Female Academy.

50. An act to incorporate the town of Nahunta, in the county of Wayne.

51. An act to incorporate the Pigeon River Minning and Manufacturing Company of Haywood county.

52. An act to incorporate Franklin Lodge No. 109, of F. and A. M., in the town of Beaufort.

53. An act to incorporate the American Mining and Manufacturing company.

54. An act to supply Artificial Arms to disabled soldiers and for other purposes.

55. An act to prevent the cutting and falling timber in Pigeon river, in Haywood county, above Killion's Bridge.

56. An act to incorporate the New Berne memorial association.

57. An act to amend the charter of Plaster Bank and Salt Works Railroad company (in last line of first section strike out "Confederate States," and insert "United States.")

58. An act to incorporate the Duplin Manufacturing Company.

59. An act to incorporate Monroe Lodge, No. 244 of F. and A. M., in the town of Monroe county of Union.

60. An act to incorporate the Board of Trade, of the city of New Berne.

61. An act to incorporate Jerusalem Lodge No. 95, of F. and A. M.

62. An act to incorporate the Wayneville Baptist College in the county of Haywood.

63. An act to change the name of Wayne Female College (changes name to "Goldsboro Female College.")

64. An act to incorporate the New Market Foundry and Manufacturing Company, of Randolph county.

65. An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company.

66. An act to regulate the retailing of spirituous liquors in the town of Wilson.

67. An act to incorporate Pasquotank Lodge, No. 103, F. and A. M., at Elizabeth city, North Carolina.

68. An act for the benefit of Daniel Johnson, Sr., of Bladen county.

69. An act to incorporate the town of Hookerton, in the county of Greene.

70. An act to enable the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to discharge its debts.

71. An act to extend the term of Chowan Superior Courts.

72. An act to abolish jury trials in the county court of Macon county.

73. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, creates the office of "Vice President."

74. An act to amend an act passed in 1833 to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, (authorizes said Company to construct branches of their Road.)

75. An act to authorize the Trustees of Vine Hill Academy, in the county of Halifax, to sell a part of the lands belonging to the institution.

76. An act to establish the dividing line between the towns of Salem and Winston.

77. An act to incorporate the Perquimans Steam Navigation Company.

78. An act to extend the sessions of the court of Pleas and Quarter sessions for the county of Wake; (gives the special court the power to continue the court from day to day until the business is disposed of, when in their judgement it becomes necessary.

79. An act to amend an act ratified the 1st day of February 1865, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk (fixes the salary at $750.)

80. An act for the benefit of the poor of the county of Bladen and for other purposes.

81. An act to incorporate Scotland Neck.

82. An act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

83. An act to amend the charter of the town of Hendersonville.

84. An act to repeal an act entitled "an act to amend the charter of the Washington Toll Bridge company, Ratified December 11th 1866.

85. An act to extend the regular terms of the county court of Granville county—(Gives the power to Justices of the Peace, to extend their regular terms two weeks when it is in their judgement necessary to do so.)

86. An act to incorporate the North Western railroad company.

87. An act to enable the Western railroad company to extend its road across the North Carolina railroad to the Virginia line near Mount Airy in the county of Surry.

88. An act to incorporate the town of Franklinsville in the county of Randolph.

89. An act for the better suppression of the crime of stealing horses and mules, (makes the offender punishable with death for the first offence.)

90. An act to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce, of the city of Wilmington, N. Carolina.

91. An act to incorporate the "American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company."

92. An act authorizing the Commissioners of the town of Halifax, to grant the right of way through said town to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

93. An act to consolidate the Fire Companies in the city of Newbern.

94. An act to amend an act passed at the session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, A. D. 1866, chap. 58, entitled "An act to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them." (In addition to the remedy therein given, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay $100 to any person sueing for the same, one half to his own use, the other half to the wardens of the poor of the county where suit is brought.)

95. An act to amend "An act to incorporate and establish the Hillsboro' Academy," at Hillsboro, passed at the session of 1861.

96. An act to incorporate "The Kittrell's Springs Female College," in the county of Granville.

97. An act to raise revenue.

98. An act to incorporate "The Mecklenburg Female College," in the city of Charlotte.

99. An act to incorporate the Trustees of Table Rock Seminary in the county of Burke.

100. An act to authorize the sale of the Academy lot in the town of Elizabeth city.

101. An act to repeal "An act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road," and for other purposes.

102. An act to establish a freehold homestead for the citizens of the State. (Grants to any one possessed of a freehold, on petitioning to the county cour, one hundred acres of land if in the country, and one acre if in a city or town; which shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted or cause of action, or other liability, (except taxes accruing,) made or contracted after the ratification of this act.)

103. An act to incorporate the Edinborough Medical College, in Robeson county.

104. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Manufacturing Company.

105. An act to incorporate Pythagoras Lodge, No. 249, F. & A. M. in the town of Smithville.

106. An act to incorporate Carolina Lodge, No. 141, F. & A. M. in the county of Anson.

107. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Lowell Colored School Society in the county of Washington.

108. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Company.

109. An act to amend the charter of the Cheoih Turnpike, so as to establish a ferry or bridge across the Tennessee river.

110. An act to incorporate the Wadesboro' Savings Institution.

111. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Institute, in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover.

112. An act to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice, (requires the Sheriff before selling property under execution to summon a justice of the peace and two freeholders, (when required to do so by the Defendant) who, after being duly sworn, shall assess, the cash value of the articles levied on by the Sheriff, and if when offered for sale, said property fails to bring three fourths of said valuation, the Sheriff or other officer shall forbear, and return the papers with this endorsement—"No sale for want of fair competition among bidders.")

113. An act to amend the charter of Olin High School.

114. An act to set apart and make perpetual the McIntyre cemetery, in the county of Cumberland.

115. An act to authorize the consolidation of the securities of the State, held by the Literary Board and for other purposes.

116. An act to aid the Williamston and Tarboro R. R. Company.

117. An act to amend chapter 68 revised code, prescribing the duties of clerks in issuing marriage license. (Repeals so much of section 2, of said chapter as requires the clerk to take bond, also requires the clerk to give the names of the parents (when known) and also whether the parties are white or colored.

118. An act to incorporate the Town Fork Coal and Petroleum company.

119. An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Jefferson, in the county of Ashe.

120. An act to incorporate the Olivia Quicksilver Mining company of Macon county.

121. An act to incorporate Centre Hill Lodge, No 260, F. and A. M., in the county of Chowan.

122. An act to incorporate Black Rock Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., in the county of Brunswick.

123 An act to authorize the President and Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Company, to put said road under contract.

124. An act to amend section 4, of an act passed during the session of 1858 and '59, entitled "An act to authorize the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the Grand Falls of the Roanoke river, and to make sale of their real estate, water power and other privileges, between the town of Gaston and Weldon, in the State of North Carolina.

125. An act to amend an act concerning the Howard Gap Turnpike road, passed at the session of 1835, chapter 53.

126. An act to regulate taxation by the courts (requires the Justices of the several counties of the State, in laying taxes for county purposes, to impose taxes on all persons and subjects taxed by the State, in uniform proportion to the levies laid by the State.

127. An act to amend the act for collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th 1866.

128. An act to declare the Tar river through the county of Edgecombe, a water-course sufficient for a fence.

129. An act to prohibit the citizens of other States from fishing in Currituck Sound.

130. An act to permit the citizens of Currituck county to elect Commissioners of Wrecks.

131. An act to incorporate the Jones County Savings Institute.

132. An act authorizing the Chairman of the county court of Anson to sell certain lots in the town of Wadesboro.

133. An act extending the several terms of the county courts of Anson.

134. An act to pay jurors in capital cases; (allows same pay as jurors of regular pannel.)

135. An act to authorize the subscriptions of Lands, Bonds and Stocks to the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad.

136. An act to declare the Roanoke river a sufficient fence or protection for the side of all lands lying immediately on its banks in Martin county.

137. An act to provide for including the value of stamps in the taxation of costs, authorizes the amount of stamps to be taxed in bill of costs.

138. An act to amend Sec. 12, Chap. 52, of the Revised Code, (so amended as to read, "at Louisburg," instead of "at the house of John Malroy."

139. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to establish Work-Houses or Houses of Correction, in the several counties of the State, ratified 2nd of March, 1866. (Allows several counties to unite in building said Houses and at such point as may be determined upon by the Justices of all the counties combining, &c.)

140. An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, (said act is not to apply to debts or contracts made since May 1st, '65, or which may hereafter be made; it also extends to suits in equity, as well as to actions in law where the suit or action is founded on any contract or obligation entered into prior to May 1st, 1865.]

141. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Agricultural and Manufacturing Company.

142. An act to authorize a Special Court for the County of Wilson. [Requires the Chairman of the County Court to call a special term of the County Court on or before 2nd Monday in April, 1867, to levy taxes for County purposes, &c.]

143. An act to protect certain interests of the Common Schools, and for other purposes.

144 An act to protect landlords against insolvent tenants.

145. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Orphan Asylum.

146. An act to enable the city of Wilmington to provide for the payment of the debt of said city.

147. An act to authorize the formation of the English and American Wool and Vine growing, Manufacturing, Mining and Agricultural Association in the United States of America.

148. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington Rail Way Bridge Company.

149. An act to authorize the incorporated towns and cities to establish systems of public schools.

150. An act to charter the Oxford branch of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad.

151. An act to change the time of holding the courts in the 7th Judicial circuit. (Changed as follows:

Catawba, 2nd Monday of February and August.
Lincoln, 3rd " " " " "
Gaston, 4th " " " " "
Cleveland, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Polk, 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Rutherford, 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
McDowell, 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Burke, 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Caldwell, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.
Watauga, 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of February and August.

The *non-jury* terms of the county courts of said counties be held at the same time; and the jury terms of said counties to be held as follows:

Catawba 2nd Monday of May and November.
Lincoln, 3rd " " " " "
Gaston, 4th " " " " "
Cleaveland, 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Polk, 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Rutherford, 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
McDowell 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Burke, 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Caldwell, 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.
Watauga, 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in May and November.

152. An act to extend the time for the return to the county court of the lands to be sold for taxes, (extends the time for the years 1867-68 to the 1st day of April of said years.)

153. An act to amend an act for the relief of landlords, ratified the 26th, January, 1863, and an act amendatory of the same, ratified the 28th day of May 1864.

154. An act to secure advances for agricultural purposes. (Gives to any person making advances to agriculturalists, a lien on the crop made that year in preference to all others. Provided an agreement in writing has been entered into before any advance has been made.

155. An act to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes, for new bonds.

156. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Land Agency for the encouragement of immigration.

157. An act in regard to Standard Weights and measures (re-enacts 1st sec. 117th chap. Revised Code; and also allows citizens of this State to buy and sell grain by measure as may be agreed upon, and repeals so much of chapter 38, laws of 1856 and '57 as conflicts with this act.)

158. An act to secure a better drainage of the low lands on Lower Creek in the counties of Burke and Caldwell.

159. An act to grant amnesty and pardon to females (applies to those who made raids on Commissary and Quartermasters stores, county, State or Confederate States.)

160. An act to convert the debts due the State from the A. and N. C. R. R. company into capital (authorizes the Governor to subscribe the amount due the State from said company, to $1,800,000.)

161. An act to allow the representatives of W. E. Mann, dec'd., late sheriff of Pasquotank, to collect arrears of taxes.

162. An act to repeal part of the 14th section of the 26th chapter of the Revised Code (repeals so much of said section as requires the sum of $1 per share, to be paid into the clerks office, and only requires the necessary fees for obtaining letters patent or incorporation.)

163. An act for the assignment of certain rooms in the Capitol (sets apart the Geological room in the third story as an addition to the Library, the room in the north west corner of the Capital above the Senate chamber, to the literary board, and authorizes the commissioners of Public Buildings to set apart suitable rooms for the Comptroller, Keeper of the Capitol, and for weights and measures.)

164. An act to incorporate the National Loan and Trust Company.

165. An act to incorporate the Flat Swamp Lock creek and Evans creek canal company of the county of Cumberland.

166. An act to incorporate the Charlotte water works.

167. An act supplemental to, and explanatory of an act passed at this General Assembly, entitled, "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt," (amends by giving the Plaintiff in actions of Tort his writ of *capias ad respondendum*, and shall only apply to actions of debts, assumpsit and covenants or actions *ex-contractu*.

168. An act to incorporate the colored Educational Association of North Carolina.

169. An act to harmonize and give through freight and travel without the expense of transfer on the different railroads in this State (authorizes the Directors of the various railroads to enter into such agreement and terms with each other as to secure through freight and travel; and also authorizes them to make such connections with the roads of Tennessee and Georgia, so as not to be detrimental to the roads and seaports of this State.

170. An act to authorize the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated city or town in this State to enforce the collection of fines and penalties (authorizes said officers to order persons who may be fined in obedience to any ordinance of said corporation, and who refuse to pay said fines to work on the streets or other public works.

171. An act for the relief of purchasers of vacant land in Macon county (allows persons who have heretofore entered lands in Macon county until Jan. 1st 1869, to have said lands surveyed and procure grants.)

172. An act amendatory of an act passed at this session of the General Assembly, and ratified the 12th Feb 1867. To change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein and for other purposes (imposes a fine of $500 or imprisonment at the discretion of the court or any clerk, sheriff, constable or other officer for issuing or executing any writ contrary to the meaning of the Stay Law.

173 An act to incorporate the town of Columbia in the county of Tyrell.

174 An act to empower the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer to administer oaths in matters pertaining to the Revenue.

175. An act in regard to Burke square and other public property in the city of Raleigh.

176. An act for the relief of executors, administrators, &c.

177. An act to provide for the collection and payment into the Treasury of moneys due by paying patients in the Insane Asylum.

178. An act authorizing the county courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Washington and Tyrell counties to elect county officers.

179. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to improve the public road from Taylorsville to Boone by way of Russell's Gap and Holloman's Ford.

180. An act relating to Wills, Deeds and other papers destroyed in the late war.

181. An act supplemental to an act passed by the present General Assembly entitled "an act to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad company (authorizes the President and Directors to issue mortgage bonds.

182. An act to incorporate the Rockingham and Henry Railroad company.

183. An act to incorporate the Greensboro' and Dan River railroad company.

184. An act to incorporate the Wiccacon Lodge, No 240, A. Y. M.

185. An act to increase the capital stock of the Clarendon Bridge company.

186. An act to authorize the county of Cumberland and the town of Fayetteville to issue bonds for their indebtedness.

187. An act for the relief of the county court clerk of the county of Beaufort.

188. An act to authorize the Justices of the court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Robeson county to appoint a special magistrate for said county.

189. An act to incorporate the Key-Stone Publishing company in the city of Raleigh.

190. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Immigration company.

191. An act to incorporate the Rocky Point Academy, in the county of New Hanover.

192. An act to incorporate the town of Rockingham, in the county of Richmond.

193. An act to incorporate the American Industrial Association of North Carolina.

194. An act to incorporate Holston Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, South.

195. An act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence R. R. company.

196. An act to amend sec. 3, chap. 7, of Revised Code (in all cases where suits are brought in conformity to the provisions of said chapter, when the Plaintiff in the attachment is a non-resident or beyond the process of the court, then the Defendant may institute suit against one or all of the sureties of the bond required by said section, for the recovery of damages for the wrongful sueing out such attachments, without primarily instituting suit against the Plaintiff in such attachment.)

197. An act to enable the Buncombe Turnpike company to subscribe the stock in their road to the Western N. C. R. R.

198. An act to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. company.

199. An act supplemental to "An act to empower the county court of Mecklenburg to hold extra terms (so amended as to allow the Justices of the special court the power to order such extra terms.)

200. An act to change the mode of appointing Auctioneers.

201. An act to authorize the County Court of Cumberland to appoint inspectors of crude turpentine, in the town of Fayetteville.

202. An act to incorporate the Neuse River Ferry Company.

203. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the construction of a bridge across the Nottlee River and for other purposes," ratified Dec. 21st, 1866.

204. An act to repeal an act of 1865-66 to establish a Board of Navigation for the port of Ocracoke and Hatteras inlets and its waters, [repeals the act above recited.]

205. An act to incorporate the Charlotte Merchants and Planters Benefit Association.

206. An act to amend Sec. 6, chap. 4 of an act passed in 1866, entitled "An act concerning negroes and persons of color or mixed blood. [Amends by prolonging the time until January 1st, 1868, to have their marriages recorded.

207. An act authorizing the formation of the Durham North Carolina Industrial Association in the county of Orange.

208. An act to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R.

209. An act in relation to debts contracted during the late war [Requires the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to investigate all claims against the State, and ascertain what debts were created during the war, other than for war purposes, and report to the next General Assembly.

210. An act to establish a free ferry across the Pamlico river, opposite the town of Washington, in Beaufort county.

211. An act to authorize a public road from the town of Shelby to the South Carolina line, and the construction of a toll-bridge and draw across Broad river.

212. An act giving the County and Superior Courts authority to sentence criminals to work the public roads.

213. An act to amend chap. 42 Private Laws, 1866, (changes name to "The American Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company.

214. An act restoring to married women their common law right of dower.

215. An act in relation to weights and measures.

216. An act to authorize the Chairman of the County Court to sell the old jail lot in the town of Kinston.

217. An act to incorporate Crane's Creek Lodge, No. 213, F. & A. M. in Moore County.

218. An act to authorize the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake County to re-form their financial system.

219. An act to stay executions in Courts of Record. [Stays all executions rendered in any Court previous to May 1865, until the Spring Term, 1868, of the Courts in which said judgments were rendered.

220. An act to construe an act entitled "An act to secure the maintenance of bastard children and the payment of fines and costs in conviction in criminal cases," ratified 2nd March 1866, (requires that the indenture binding such apprentices shall be assigned on the part of the State by the presiding judge or justice of the Court ordering the same, and by the master receiving such apprentices.)

221. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to lay off, locate and establish a Road from the town of Statesville in the county of Iredell to the town of Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes."—Ratified the 22nd February, 1861. [Strikes out the names of Sidney Stokes, deceased, Stephen Brunot, A. W. Pauneson, and John Davidson, and inserts R. W. Freeland, John Green, Azel Sharpe, Benjamin Kilby and Thomas Watt.

222. An act to incorporate the Rocky Point Manufacturing Company in the County of Cumberland.

223. An act to amend an act ratified the 23rd Dec. 1864, to authorize attachments against corporations, [requires any corporation against which any attachment may have been sued out to repay the property attached.]

224. An act to incorporate the Raleigh Memorial Association.

225. An act to incorporate the Cranberry Mining and Manufacturing Company.

226. An act to extend the limits of the town of Lumberton, in Robeson county.

227. An act to provide for keeping up a public road near Sampson Mountain.

228. An act to amend an act to encourage the raising of Sheep in the Counties of Watauga and Ashe, ratified January 28th, 1861, [so amended in section first as to include the Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Mitchell, Burke, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Macon, Madison and Haywood.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in favor of the sheriffs of Union, Orange and Brunswick counties, and the tax collectors of Wayne and Johnston counties.

2. Resolution in favor of Jacob Siler, agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds.

3. Resolution in favor of Mrs. P. P. Dick, executrix of the late Judge John M. Dick. (Authorizes the Pub. Treas. to pay $300, the amount due in 1869.)

4. Resolution in favor of J. J. Ketchum, Elisha Davis of Wilkes county, and others.

5. Resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ counsel in certain cases.

6. Resolution in favor of the county of Stanley. (Authorizes Public Treasurer to loan said county $3000.

7 Resolution in favor of R H. S. Bond, sheriff of Gates county.

8. Resolution sending commissioners to Washington for certain purposes.

9. Resolution providing for marking and protecting the graves of North Carolina soldiers in Oak Wood Cemetery, Virginia.

10. Resolution in favor of W. H Perkins, Tax Collector of Pitt county.

11. Resolution in favor of the city of Raleigh.

12. Resolution for the relief of Culpeper Austin sheriff of Union county.

13. Resolution in favor of William Gordon.

14 Resolution authorizing the Governor to pay freight on supplies furnished by Benevolent Societies.

15. Resolution authorizing the committee on Finance to burn Treasury notes and coupons in Comptroller's office.

16 Resolution in favor of Hon A. S. Merriman.

17. Resolution in favor of State Librarian.

18. Resolution for the relief of W. S. Mason.

19. Resolution in favor of the Memorial Association of the city of Raleigh. (Appropriates $1500.)

20. Resolution in favor of W. B. Maren and John Peebles, of Davie county.

21. Resolution concerning mileage coming to and returning from adjourned sessions.

22. Resolution relative to weights and measures, (authorizes the Governor to set apart an unoccupied room in the capitol for the weights, measures, &c., and if he cannot get a room in the capitol suitable, to have the old arsenal fitted up for that purpose, and to appoint a suitable person to take charge of it at a salary of not more than $250.

23. Resolution in favor of the Trustees of the Rex Hospital Fund.

24. Resolution providing for commutation to soldiers who have lost arms in the military service.

25. Resolution to increase the pay of Governor's messenger, (increases the pay to $360 per annum.

26. Resolution in favor of soldiers maimed in the late war.

27. Resolution in favor of Horion J. Beavis.

28. Resolution in favor of Mary M. Transeau.

29. Resolutions in favor of Teresea Bell.

30. Resolution to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the county of Halifax.

31. Resolution in regard to Sheriffs and tax collectors, (allows all Sheriffs and tax collectors, until March 15th, to settle with the Public Treasurer.)

32. Resolution concerning the printing of laws and journals of this General Assembly, (requires Secretary of State to have the laws and journals of this present session printed and distributed and not to wait until the next adjourned session.)

33. Resolution in favor of J. L. Withers and James H. White.

34. Resolution in regard to the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

35. Resolution in favor of the Attorney General.

36. Resolution in favor of Jas. H. White.

37. Resolution in favor of the joint select committee in the affairs of the N. C. R. R. Company. [Allows the same per diem as members of the Legislature, for the time engaged.]

38. Resolution in reference to disabled soldiers. [Allows $70 to those who have lost both eyes, and who a leg or arm has been paralized so as to be come useless. [Allows $70 for leg and $50 for arm.

39. Resolution in favor of William Patterson late Sheriff of Alamance county.

40. Resolution in favor of Hon. David Outlaw, Senator from Bertie.

41. Resolution concerning joint select committee on N. C. R. R. company.

42. Resolution in favor of Jesse B. Lee, late sheriff of Currituck county.

43. Resolution authorizing the publication of the report of Dr. M. A. Curtis, on the Botany of North Carolina.

44. Resolution in favor of the representatives of D. F. Bagley late sheriff of Perquimans county.

45. Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel in certain cases.

46. Resolution in favor of P. M. Neal and W. T. P. Vance.

47. Resolution to ascertain the name and number of wounded and disabled officers and soldiers residing in this State. The name and number of the widows of officers and soldiers killed or died in the service, and the number and ages of their children.

48. Resolution in regard to repairs on the Executive Mansion.

49. Resolution in regard to printing the reports of railroad and other companies.

50. Resolution calling a National Convention.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

Manufactured under the formula originated in 1854 and patented by

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, AT THE
Delaware River Chemical Works,
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

This old established MANURE is manufactured from Bones that have not been burned or steamed and it contains all their original organic matter. It is active in its operation, and is a fertilizer of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil like Peruvian Guano, but on the contrary permanently improves it.

Previous to 1861 it was introduced into the Southern States to considerable extent, and again in 1865, where it has been used with remarkable success upon

Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, and all Crops.

A trial will convince any planter of its merits. Pamphlets containing well-know Southern evidence furnished upon application to New York or Philadelphia offices.

☞ Sold by Dealers in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and British Provinces.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
BAUGH BROTHERS & Co.,
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,
181 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Jan. 4—dw&sw2m. Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

ALTHOUGH the business of all Trades and Professions has been considered Cash since the close of the war, we have given a special credit to many of our Friends and Patrons, some of whom have paid us nothing since that time, and as we can't afford to pay cash and give unlimited credit, this is to give notice that our accounts are now ready and that all are expected to call and settle the same without delay.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-2tf

TANNER'S OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanner's use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A CO-partnership under the firm of Bragg & Heartt, for the purpose of supplying Farm Laborers and House Servants at very reasonable rates.

They are prepared to make contracts for Farmers, and others who hire laborers through them and to foward Farm Hands to any part of the State, intersected by Rail Road and Steam boat communication.

They will also attend to the collection of accounts, and the renting and selling of Real Estate.

They are young beginners and hope to be liberally patronized, and promise their undivided attention to all who need their services.

They may be found for the present at Mr. L. E. Heartt's Store, where they will be glad to see parties having business with them.

They Refer to Hon. Thos. Bragg, L. E. Heartt, P. F. Pescud, and the leading Merchants and Bankers of Raleigh.

H. BRAGG,
L. E. HEARTT.

Jan 29-147-1m

THE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture,

THE MECHANIC ARTS

AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY;

PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA.,

BY

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.

THE PUBLISHERS, determined to exert all their energies, look with confidence to the new year for such an increase of patronage as will enable them to enlarge the usefulness of The Farmer, and make it a still more desirable medium for advertisers.

Subscription.—The terms of subscription have been made so low and reasonable as to place it within the reach of all who may desire it; and in view of the great interests to be served by an extensive circulation, we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of many in those sections of the country not now supplied with a good Agricultural Journal.

Terms of Subscription:—For a single copy one year, $2,00

Club Rates:—Five copies one year for $[illegible], ten copies one year for $[illegible], fifteen copies one year for $27,00, twenty copies one year for $[illegible], twenty-five copies one year for $[illegible], and larger clubs in the same proportion.

To secure the advantages of these liberal terms the clubs must be complete at the time of subscription, and the money accompany the order.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club shall receive THE FARMER at one office. If necessary it will be mailed under the club arrangement to as many different offices as there are subscribers to the club.

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS,
Richmond, Va.

Jan 5—tf